PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE.
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY B. G. HORNIMAN, 1915—19

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. VIII, NO. 41 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers.	Ton
5th Feb.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,480
11th ,,	PLASSY	7,330
19th ,,	MALWA	10,46
26th ,,	NALDERA (b)	15,883
5th Mar.	CALEDONIA (c)	7,825
12th ,,	DONGOLA	8,572
19th ,,	CHINA (d)	7,056
26th ,,	NARKUNDA	16,952
2nd April	KALYAN	8118
9th ,,	CALEDONIA (c)	7987
16th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,572
23rd ,,	MANTUA	1 ,30
30th ,,	SICILIA (g)	6,702

(a) PLASSY.—Through steamer from Far East. Calls Bombay for Mails only.

(b) NALDERA, NARKUNDA and MANTUA.—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

(c) CALEDONIA and CHINA.—Terminate voyages at Marseilles, but special railway facilities will be arranged in connection with these ships only.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—It is notified that there will be No special trains across France for some considerable time to come.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's sailings to Port Said and Plymouth only.

Date	Steamers	Tons
18th Feb	NEURA IA	9,062
1st (mid-April	MASHOBRA	8,200

Sailings to Straits and China and Australia.

Date.	Steamers.	Remarks.
8th Feb. ..	DILWARA	Calls Colombo, Singapore Hongkong and Shanghailis.
22rd ,,	MANTUA	Calls Colombo, Free mantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney.

Sailing to Africa, Karachi and Persian Gulf

Date about	Steamers	
3rd Feb.	PURNEA	Karachi and P'Gulf.
4th ,,	LINGA	Karachi direct.
7th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi Coasting 6-30a.m
9th ,,	KAROA	East and South Africa via Pobunder.
10th ,,	BARODA	Mombasa only.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage by P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Bielefeld	Long	4460	18th Feb.	24th Feb.
(a) Kawachi Maru	J. Tuji	5879	18th ,,	2nd Mar.
(b) Malacca ,,	M. Tsuruhashi	5373	24th ,,	2nd ,,
Tsushima ,,	Y. Okuno	6746	10th Mar.	23rd ,,
(b) Tomiura ,,	J. Wada	3821	17th ,,	21st ,,
Tenshin ,,	M. Kitamura	4021	20th ,,	2nd Apr.
Delagoa ,,	A. Kusakari	7148	25th ,,	10th ,,

(a) This steamer has 3rd class accomodation.
(b) These steamers arrive from New York and sail for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAGAMI,
Manager.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure
Atlas Maru.	H. Ueda.	12th Feb.	20th Feb.
Belgon Maru.	I. Ijichi.	12th Feb.	21st Feb.
Kasado Maru.	W. Miura.	10th Feb.	22nd Feb.
Indus Maru.	S. Arai	23rd Feb.	2nd Mar.
Ganges Maru.	T. Inoue.	27th Feb.	10th Mar.

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to

K. SHIMA.
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital £1,800,000
Paid-up Captial £1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Share holders ..... £ 750,000
Reserve Fund £1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL $15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND ... £1,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND $20,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE, 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	[illegible]ork	Vladivostock
Harbin	[illegible]ng	Yloilo
Hongkow	[illegible]	Yokohama
Ipoh		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
BRANCH, Ahmedabad.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH, Ahmrdabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	55,00,00

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms Rules on application.

H. A. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 6, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Bagdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul & Bahrein
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... £ 785,242
Reserve Fund ..... £ 220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,468
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CORRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDIT granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
PURCHASE and SALE of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.
In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the
Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,
were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.

Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Madras.
R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.
C 7924

THE SUMITOMO BANK.
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 14,200,00[illegible]
HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA
BRANCHES:

[illegible]	Kure	San Francisco
Bir[illegible]	Nagasaki	Seattle
Dairen	Kyoto	Tientsin
Hanis	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburasho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accured amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be assertained on application.
Every deseription of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 888.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .....Rs. 7,58,75,150
PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 1,51,51,016/4/
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 8,50,000/
BRANCHES, London, Calcutta, Delhi, Cawnpore, Hyderaabd (Deccan), Lucknow. Madras, Rangoon.
SUB-BRANCHES—
Bombay—Share Bazar, 20 Apollo Street. Shroff Bazaar, 297, Chaik Memon Street, and Mandvi, Musjid Bunder Road.
Calcutta—Bara Bazaar.
Rangoon—Bassein.
Lucknow—Aminabad and Chandausi.
Cawnpore—Hathras.
London Office 9, Bishopsgate.
London, E. C.
Sir D. J. Tata Kt., Chairman, Board of Directors.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/ to Rs. 1,00,000/ at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000/ interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be accertained on applisation.
SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Saving Bank Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.
PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

General Manager.
L. D. L. BUCKLEY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1870.

No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,100.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed, Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY).
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCH:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .....Rs.	40,00,000
Reserve liability for calls ...Rs.	60,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds .....Rs.	2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED
ESTABLISH 15TH MAY, 1913.

	Rs.	R. p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,800	0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0 0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,[illegible]	[illegible]
Reserve Funds	15,0[illegible]	[illegible]

Dividend of the rate of 12 per [illegible] annum has been declared, by the [illegible] paid-up capital.

HEAD OFFICE: [illegible]
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad	Multan City
Bombay	(Sindh)	Montgomery
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delhi	[illegible] City	[illegible]
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bang grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc. of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to.

DES RAJ MEHRA.
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISH 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 50,000,000
Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changehun, Dairen, Fentien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagar, saki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Riddo Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, purabaya, Sydney, Tientain, Hamburg, Saigon
Branches:—
Tsinam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostoek.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interests is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum of daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

N. OTSUKA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
Dinner Table a speciality,
Competent Chofs, High Class Cuisny and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 111.

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TAMARIND LANE FORT, BOMBAY.
We specialize in dealing in ALL—DESCRIPTIONS OF GOVERNMENT PAPER. Investors will decidedly benefit themselves if they place their business in this line in our hands or consult us before they purchase or sell their holdings. Lagre or Small orders promptly executed and funds advanced in anticipation of Sales.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Government Paper on easy terms
Liberal yield allowed on balances left with us.
Current Accounts 3% p. a.
Saving's Bank 5% p. a.
Fixed Deposits 6½% p. a.
For further information Apply to,
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., PH., D.
Managing Director.

HEAD OFFICE.
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
MARTIN & Co.
Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
M. S. HOOSAIN, *Chief Agent,* Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
BHUGWANDAS NIRMALDAS, *Chief Agent* Bunder Road, Karachi,
G. N. B VAZ, *Branch Secretary,* Lifton's Buildings, 33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, Calcutta.

FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
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We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES, DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and large Leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmanship.
Proprietors :—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor :—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patna, BOMBAY

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THE
BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow Bankipore, Poona, Bangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	33,50,000
Annual Income exceeds	6,00,000
Claims paid about	27,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready advertability, promot payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,

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OFFICE ROOMS
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GODOWNS
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To Be Let
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GREAT WESTERN BUILDINGS,
APOLLO STREET, FORT.
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that strange mysterious power which charms and fascinates men and women, influences their thoughts, contro's their desires and makes them supreme masters of every situation? Life is full alluring possibilities for those who master the
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HYPNOTIC
Influence, for those who develop their magnetic powers. You can learn at home; cure diseases and bad habits without drugs; increase your income; gratify your ambitions; drive worry and trouble from your mind; improve your memory. Overcome trials and difficulties. Our free booklet THE PRIDE OF INDIA—tells you how.
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AND
MILITARY CONTRACTORS.
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Trials order is earnestly solicited.
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oppo. Police Chowki, Null Bazaar,
Post No. 2, BOMBAY.

Every satisfaction
Cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO
Near Cinema
GIRGAUM!

FRESH STOCK

Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves, Dr. Mallick's Patent Ic-Mic cookers. Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves. Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.

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FANCY FITTINGS

and Sanitary Ware of every discription. We instal bath tube, wash-basins and drainage at compeletive rates. Estimates Free.

10, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.
CLUBWALA & CO.

WICKLESS
BLUE FLAME OIL STOVES

Always-in-Stock with one, two and three Burners with and without legs.

(1 Far Superior to any Stove with Wick
(2) No Soot or smell because Wickless.
(3) Most Economical because no Wick.
(4) Safest because No Pump.
(5) Takes Inferior Kerosine Oil and
(6) Produces a Powerful Blue Flame.
(7) Costs Less, Give More Heat & Lasts Longer than Stoves with Wick.

Also large & small coal & wood cooking ranges.

10, Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
CLUBWALLA & CO.

Jackel et cie Ltd.
PARIS (France).

"Jackel Cream"
The best cream for the Hair and Head)

"Odelux"
(The best preparation for the complexion).

We keep always in stock. Agents required for upcountry markets (Except Calcutta) please apply To

Sole Agents
JASOOJI & SONS,
197/9, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza Ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-2 each.

BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic, Rs. 10 each

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—For all kinds of Pain. Strains, Teadache, etc. As. 9 each.

BATLIWALA'S GENUINE QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea and for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As. 8 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc. etc. As. 6 each.

Sold everywhere in India and also by Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO., Warli, Laboratory, Bombay. 1.

Telegraphic Address:—
BATLIWALLA WARLI, BOMBAY.

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ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calendar Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4 Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3. You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent irridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to-day V. P., on 7 days' approval
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DOCTORS RECOMMEND IT.

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BOMBAY.

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THE STANDARD CHEMICAL WORKS.

Fever Drops (144 doses)	1-0-0	Neo-Thymoline, (best organic antiseptic for gargles.)	0-14-0
Germicide (general preventive)	0-10-0	Cologne Water (First quality 3 oz. net)	1-0-0
Disinfecting fluid pint bottle	1-0-0	Cod-liver Oil Emulsion	1-8-0
Influenza solution	0-10-0	Universal Embrocation	1-0-0
Liver solution	1-4-0		
etc., etc.		etc., etc.	

Can be had of Messrs I. G. Gajjar & Co. & Amersey Khimji & Co, C. Market.

(For further particulars write to:— **M. J. GAJJAR,**
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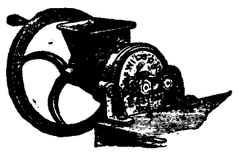
WHY A WILSON'S GRINDING MILL SHOULD BE USED?



1. Space, Time and Labour are saved.
2. Grains can be ground fines and coarse at will, one pound in two to five minutes.
3. Even a boy or a girl can easily operate it.
4. It is a pleasure and luxury to use one as it grinds any grains or cereals.

O C. Mill Rs. 30/-) Packing and forwarding
Export Mill Rs. 28/-) extra.

No family rich or poor shoud be without one.

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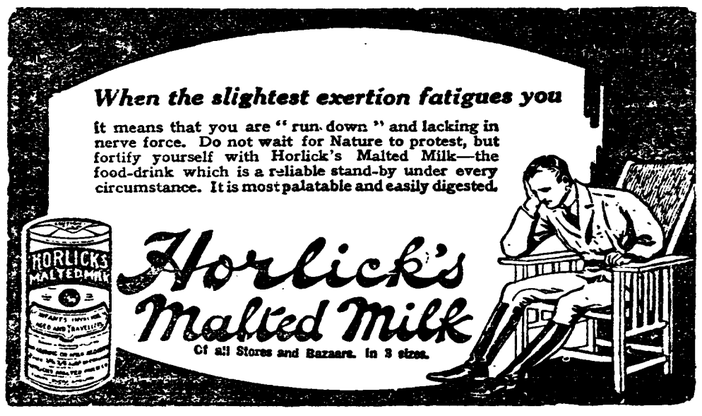
Head Office—29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

An Appreciation.

"I am highly pleased to say that the India Provident Company surpasses all the existing companies in setting claims. I received payment within an hour after submitting the 'Intimation,' which was quite an extra-ordinary affair I experienced after a period of half a dozen of years spent in assurance business."

BASIK LAL BANNERJEE, 118-3 Tollygunge Road, CALCUTTA.


When the slightest exertion fatigues you
It means that you are "run down" and lacking in nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protest, but fortify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk—the food-drink which is a reliable stand-by under every circumstance. It is most palatable and easily digested.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
Horlick's Malted Milk
Of all Stores and Bazaars. In 3 sizes.

Build-up YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for
TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM
the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES, LD. ATTRACTION?

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To-night at 9-30 p. m. sharp
Eastern Tours, Ld.
present the

ROYAL OPERA COMPANY

Final Performances
Final Performances

To-day Thurs. 17th February at 9-30p.m.

Grand Operatic Concerts.

Full Company of favourite artists.
Programme includes:—
excerpts from
GOUNOD'S "FAUST"
VERDI'S "RIGOLETTO"
BIZET'S "CARMEN"
OFFENBACH'S "TALES OF HOFFMAN"
ROSSINI'S "BARDIERE DI SEVA GLIA"
LEONCAVALLO'S "PAGLIACCI"
VERDI'S "AIDA"
PUCCINI'S "LA BOHEME"
PUCCINI'S "MADAME BUTTERFLY"
A Change of Programme Nightly

TWO GRAND OPERA MATINESS

Fri. 18th and Sat. 19th at 5-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICE MATINEES
POPULAR PRICE MATINEES
POPULAR PRICE MATINEES
at Rs. 4, 2, 1 and 8 annas.
Rs. 4, 2, 1 and 8 annas.
Rs. 4, 2, 1 and 8 annas.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY!!!
To hear the world's Finest Music
At Prices to Suit Everybody.
Plan at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p.m.; after 7 p.m. at the Theatre

The Excelsior

FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY
Commencing Fri. 18th to Mon. 21st and Thurs. 24th and Fri. 25th Feb.
Reduced Price Matinee Sunday 20th.
Under the Distinguished Patronage of SIR GEORGE LLOYD, G.C.I.E., D.S.O. and LADY LLOYD]

THE BOMBAY AMATEURS
(By arrangement with M. E. Bandman) present

"The Dollar Princess"

A Musical Play in 3 Acts
The Great Success from Daly's Theatre London.

Mrs. Jas. McGrath, Mrs. D. B. Binning, Miss M. Aitken, Mrs. E. C. B. Acworth, Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Hirsch, Miss Armitage, Mrs. Harrison, Miss Harvey, Mrs. Kennedy Minards, Mrs. Ormerod, Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. Skilliter, Mrs. Trollope, Miss Turton, and Miss Whyte, Messrs. Jas. McGrath, Duncan Wilson, D. B. Binning, Major Ranshaw, Messrs. Mackenzie, Docherty, Mitchell, Birtwistle, Chadwick, Davies, Duval, Hansen, Hardcastle, Joel, Simmons, Smith, Sopranich, Warren-Smith, Symonds, Fairclough, Turton and Wadeson,

The Opera produced by
Mr. James McGrath
Specially augmented Orchestra under
Mr. Edward Behr
Plan Now open at Rose & Co.

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TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
The Serial of a Thousand Mysteries and Thundering Thrills
TRAIL OF THE OCTOPUS
Featuring the immensely popular Stars
BEN WILSON
and
NEVA GERBER
will crawl right down into your hearts and stay there for weeks.
7th, 8th and 9th Episodes.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Commencing SUNDAY 20th Feb.
MARIE CORELLI WEEK
MARIE CORELLI WEEK
MARIE CORELLI WEEK
Daily Change of Programme
From Her Most Popular Works

Sunday 20th at 9-45 p.m.
"VENDETTA"

Monday 21st at 6-30 p.m.
"TEMPORAL POWER"

Tuesday 22nd at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m
"THELMA"

Wednesday 23rd Feb. at 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.
"SORROWS OF SATAN"

Thursday 24th
No Cinema Performance

Friday 25th Feb. at 6-30 p.m.
"HOLY ORDRES"

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
THE DARLING OF THE SCREEN
MARY PICKFORD
In the Third of her "First National" Features
"HEART O' THE HILLS"
The arrival of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught at Calcutta.
THE ARRIVAL AT HOWRAH
THE DRIVE THROUGH THE CITY
THE ARRIVAL AT GOVT. HOUSE.

BOMBAY'S POPULAR PICTURE RENDEZVOUS

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Tram Terminus, Girgaum.
PRESENT,
THE SECOND INSTALMENT
of the Newest Sensible Serial
TRAILED by THREE
FEATURING
The American Stage IDOL
STUART HOLMES
and the versatile star of the thousand moods
MISS FRANKIE MANN

Never mind if you have missed the First Instalment of the serial. Follow it to-day! It will be interesting to you in any episode.

Four shows daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

Saturday and Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD
To-Night
PIRATE GOLD
featuring
GEORGE B. SEITZ
and
MARGUERITE CURTOT
Episode 5 DRUGGED
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JIGGS AND THE SOCIAL LION
2 parts Comedy
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest

Time:
7, 8-45, and 10-30 p.m daily
Matinees on Bank Holidays and Saturdays at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 and 5-15 p. m.

POPULAR PRICES
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.
Margarita Fischer
in
"The Girl who Couldn't grow up"
TOUR OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN INDIA
LAYING FOUNDATION STONE OF KING GEORGE'S DOCK, CALCUTTA.

HERON'S ROSE
COLD CREAM
HERON CHEMICAL WORKS.

COLLARS:—
Glazed, ironed turned by Machinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
Hamam Street, Fort,
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To purchasers of Machinery
We supply from stock Engines, Boilers, pumps, Lathes, Gins, Cotton presses, Flour Mills, and Industrial plants,
Apply for our new Catalogue.
Engineer & Company
PYDHONIE, BOMBAY.

SILK SUITING CLOTH
For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28, and 40
PLAIN BENARSI SARI
9 yds. x 44 inch of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 8-8
LADIES' STOCKINGS
of Pure silk 7/8 & mercerised 21/- per doz
SOCKS
Pure silk 36 & mercerised 12/- per doz.
HANDKERCHIEF 24" x 24"
Pure silk and fine quality 3/- each.
Price list on Application.
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Gai Ghat, BENARES CITY.

MIRACLE!
DR. W. C. ROY'S
Specific for Insanity
Established over 50 Years.
Cures all forms of Insanity, Hysteria, Fits, Epilepsy, Insomnia, Neurasthenia, produces sleep, improves digestion. Price Rs. 5 per phial. Descriptive booklets free on request to:
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THE PHOENIX TAXI AND TRANSPORT SERVICE, LIMITED.
MOTOR ACCESSORIES DEPOT.
Opp. Empire Cinema,
Murzban Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.
Everything for the Motorist.
Regular Petrol Supply.
Telegrams: "Phoenix" Bombay. Telephone: No. 1132.

A REQUEST TO MOTORIST
Petrol, Tyres, Tubes and all requisites for the MOTOR CAR can always be had at moderate rates from
THE CRESCENT AUTOMOBILES Co., Ltd.,
Kamta Street, Frere Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR. 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

..., Mr. J. Cassier (formerly of Bombay ...High. Court, and Volunteer Machine-... F. Africa) for beneficial informa-...ase write soon to Box No. 1817, ...t., "Bombay Chronicle." R2474

... TYPEWRITING SOCIETY.— ...dhwar, Poona City. Special Classes ...y and night for mofussil students ... experienced teacher. For particulars to:—The MANAGER. R 5482

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CLERKS for Government Service at Mesopotamia. Pay Rs. 110 with rations. Apply personally to J. H. VERMA, Agar Bazar, Dadar. R 2475

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER. Apply Dr. M. M. WORKINGBOXWALA, L.M. & S., 126, Cheera Bazaar. R 2460

WANTED—A CLERK with good handwriting. Temporary service. Apply in writing to Box No. 1818, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8344

WANTED.—A competent COURT and OUT-DOOR CLERK with good handwriting immediately, none but those with experience need apply. Apply Box No. 1800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8274

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Competent TYPIST, preferably Shorthand. Salary according to qualifications. Apply personally to M. B. MEHTA & CO., 32, Apollo Street, Bombay. R2469

WANTED for work in Bombay and Districts, a qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER to take charge of the supervision and maintenance of oil and steam driven plant. Salary according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 1820, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8351

WANTED—A qualified ENGINEER with previous experience of Bone mill and Commercial accountant with knowledge Hindi English and Type writing. Pay upt Rs. 150 and 50 respectively, with further prospects apply to MANURE MFG. CO. LIMITED, Neemuch (Gwalior.) 2 R 5475

WANTED.—A SHORTHAND TYPIST, having general experience of work in a solicitor's firm and able to work on Oliver Machine. Apply between 2-30 to 3-30 p.m. with copies of testimonials stating lowest salary required to Mr. TRIBHOVANDAS VURJIVANDAS, 5/7, Ilummum Street, Fort, Bombay. R 2446

WANTED—FOUR MALE CLERKS on the permanent establishment of the J. J. Hospital on salary Rs. 60-4-100; 100-3-160 p.m. Those having passed School Final or Matriculation Examination prior to 1919 with a knowledge of Shorthand and Typing and who are under 25 years of age should apply to the undersigned in their own handwriting. The SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER, J. J. Hospital, Bombay. C 8317

FOR SALE.

PORTLAND "HAND" BRAND CEMENT, Hubbuck's Paints, now available at KODAL AGENCY, 371, Hornby Road, Bombay. R 2468

FOR SALE.—German Made "ORIGINAL DURBY" CYCLES. For full particulars please, apply to Messrs. K. H. KAYANI AND CO., 7/11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. R 2420

FOR SALE—One FORD LORRY in good condition and one BUICK, six cylinder with new service body. Apply ALIMAHOMED PARDHAN, c/o Rashid Adat Dewji, Khadak, Bombay No. 3. 3 R 2455

STAMPS—Packets at 4 as. each—12 Finland, 20 Germany, 20 Austria, 12 Czecho-Slovakia, 12 Sweden, 12 Argentine, 12 German Austria. The lot 100 different Rs. 1/8. IMPERIAL STAMP CO., LTD., Allahabad. C8334

FOR SALE—One MOTOR LORRY, Renault maker in very good condition and running order, complete with Tools, etc. Easy to load, one ton weight. Can be seen at QUEENS VICTORIA MOTOR WORKS, Chaupaty, or see Ahmed Abdul Sattar, Chakla Street. R2452

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A very large BUNGALOW, containing 14 rooms, surrounded by a big fruit bearing compound admeasuring more than 4,000 square yards and directly facing the Sea situate in Mahim. Suitable for Chummery or Clubs or big families. For rent and particulars apply to Messrs. ARDESIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW AND CO., Solicitors, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.. R 2471

MOUNT ABU—TO LET for the season beginning from the 1st of March to 30th June, instant, on the beautiful Charming Hill Station, nice convenient and furnished bungalows, houses and flats situated on the Main Road just at the entrance of the Civil Station. Rent moderate ranging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,500 for the Season. Apply sharp to the MANAGER, c/o. Messrs. HIRALAL THAKOREDAS & Co., Solicitors, 80, Esplanade Road. 4 R 2393

PUBLIC NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

TOWN PLANNING AND VALUATION DEPARTMENT.

REQUIRED AT ONCE First class Surveyor as a Gazetted Senior Assistant to the Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay. Pay Rs. 300 to 600 with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 40 p.m. Appointment is acting Sub protem for one year with probability of permanency to suitable man. Principal duties will be preparing layouts and planning of open and built over areas. Experience of road and Drainage construction essential.

Applications which should be received not later than the 28th February, 1921, must be in candidate's own hand-writing and state age and full details of experience and College or other professional qualification and be marked "appointment." They should be accompanied by certified copies of testimonials which will not be returned.

A. E. MIRAMS, F.S.I., F.S.A.,
Consulting Surveyor, to the Government of Bombay, Poona.
10th Feb. 1921. C8270

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing about.
Canadian Conqueror	...5,500	28th Feb., 1921
Treven	.....	15th April, 1921

For particulars of freight, etc., apply to Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO. Agents. 8350

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copry Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Me Header, etc.

Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates app to the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50 Medow Street, Fort. 7142

NOTICE.

OFFERS are invited for well season Teakwood logs of Raja Barari range best in C. P., 2 to 5 ft. in girth and 6 to 20 ft. in length. Also scantlings of any sizes sawn by our sawing machines.

Apply to DIWAN of Raja Barari Estate, 7805 Via Timarni. G. I. P. Ry.

PHOENIX MOTOR TRAINING SCHOOL.

PERFECT TRAINING IN DRIVING MOTOR CARS, Practice on Ford and other English and American Cars.

Special Feature—Ladies coached by a lady driver.

School will open from 1st February, 1921.

For particulars apply to:—
SHAW & CO.,
Managing Agents.
The Phoenix Taxi and Transport Service, Ltd.
Jetha Street, Lamington Road, Byculla.
C 8110

NOTICE.

THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

A BRANCH of the Bank is now opened in Bombay, 50-52, Church Gate Street, next to Kemp & Co., where every facility of banking will be given to the public.

GIRDHARDAS & SONS.
Managing Agents.
C 7999

THE FOURTH ALL-INDIA MUSIC CONFERENCE.

HOLKAR STATE, INDORE, C. I.

PERSONS desirous of attending the above Conference which will be held at Indore from the 23rd March to 8th April, 1921, under the distinguished patronage of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar, and requiring facilities in the way of travelling expenses and free board and lodging during the Conference session should write for a form to be filled in and forwarded to the undersigned before the middle of February, 1921.

H. A. TALCHERKAR, B.A., Bar.-at-Law,
Secretary,
Reception Committee.
C 8130

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON CO,LD

SECOND CALL OF RS. 25 PER SHARE ON 20,000 PREFERENCE SHARES OF RS. 100 EACH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that th above call has been made by resolution of the Board of Directors and is payable on or before the 15th March, 1921, and the holders of the said shares, are required within due date to forward their remittance in payment to the office of the Company at No. 7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, along with Scrip for endorsement.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BURN & COMPANY,
Managing Agents.
7, Hastings Street,
Calcutta, Feb. 7, 1921. C8321

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE

WANTED TO BUY OR LEASE—A PLOT OF GROUND, approximately 300 by 200 feet with or without Godown; possession not later than April 1st. Apply to Box No. 1819, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8350

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, that day being a Public Holiday (on account of inauguration of the New Legislative Council by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 15th February, 1921. C 8341

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR TENDERS FOR ROAD METALLING.

TENDERS will be received up to 3 p.m. on TUESDAY, 22nd February, 1921.

Alternative tenders should be submitted for periods of 1 year, 5 years and 10th years.

CHIEF OFFICER & CHIEF ENGINEER,
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Karachi, 12th February, 1921. C 8342

PETROL.

NICE OPPORTUNITY TO MOTORISTS.

PETROL COUPON BOOKS are issued from 2 to 10 gallons per day.
Strike or no Strike.
We guarantee to supply daily.
Apply in person for other particulars to:—
THE MANAGER,
Empress Automobiles,
Near Empress Cinema, Grant Road. R2473

NOTICE.

AN AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES POLO PONIES, CHARGERS, TRAPPERS and REMOUNTS will be held on March 1st 1921, on the premises of Julius Gove's Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Owners wishing to offer any horses, please notify the Office on or before noon of 28th February, 1921.

Horses sold on 5 per cent. Commission and Rs. 3 for entry fees which is to be paid when entering.

Bargains to be had. For further particulars apply Julius Gove, Bellasis Road, Byculla, Bombay.

Bombay, dated 12th February 1921. C8318

BOMBAY MUNICIPALTY.

TENDERS for the work of constructin latrines and urinals with care-takers quarters including sanitory fittings, &c., Abdul Rehman Street will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time) on FRIDAY, th 25th day of February, 1921.

Tender should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

JAMES W. MACKISON,
Special Engineer,
Development Works.
Municipal Office,
Bombay, 15th Feb. 1921. C 8348

THE APOLLO MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on THURSDAY, the 10th day of March, 1921, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

(1) To receive and adopt Directors' Report and the duly audited Proft and Loss Account for the period ended 31st December 1920 and the Balance Sheet as at that date, of the Company.
(2) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration and,
(3) To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from 1st March to 10th March, 1921, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & CO.,
Agents.
No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 7th February, 1921. C 8332

THE APOLLO MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Apollo Mills, Ltd. will be held at the registered office of the Company, 375 Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday the 10th day of March, 1921, at 4-45 p.m. (S. T.) when the sub-joined resolution will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution.

"That the capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 50,00,000 (divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 100 each) to Rs. 25,00,000 (divided into 50,000 shares of Rs. 50 each) and that such reduction be effected by reducing the nominal amount of the shares from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50 each and extinguishing the liability in respect of uncalled capital on the shares to the extent of Rs. 50 per share." Should the resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second extraordinary meeting which will be subsequently convened

By order of the Board,
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & Co.,
Agents.
375, Hornby Road, Fort.
Bombay, dated 9th February, 1921. C8333

PUBLIC NOTICE.

TO BE LET FOR HINDUS ONLY.

TO BE LET IMMEDIATELY for Hindus only, Rooms in New Building at Parel, Poibavdi, on 5th plot on new Road (not named), opposite last but one Tram Station before reaching Parel Poibavdi Tram Junction. Rent moderate. Water tap, electric light and shelves in each room. Apply on premises or N. S. BANSHAH, Katrak Mansion, New Gamdevi Road. C 8126

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA, BOMBAY

THE BANK has a few vacancies for experienced CLERKS to work as Ledger Keepers. Pay according to qualifications. Applications, accompanied by copies of certificates (which will not be returned), should be in applicants' own handwriting and addressed to the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, Imperial Bank of India, Post Box No. 13, Bombay.

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME.
SCHEME NO. 64.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION ON DELISLE ROAD, WITHIN THE AREA KNOWN AS WORLI SECTION OF THE MUNICIPAL WARD G.

PURSUANT to Sections 27(1) and 39 of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act, made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 8,500 square yards or thereabouts) are as follows:—

(a) On the North partly by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 2944(2) 2945(2) and 2945(2A), partly by public passage and partl yby property bearing New Survey No. 2946(1).
(b) On the East partly by properties bearing New Survey Numbers 2946(1) and 2946(3A) and partly by DeLisle Road.
(c) On the South by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 2946(3A) and 2945(1).
(d) On the West by properties bearing New Survey Nos. 2944 and 2945(2A).

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the Scheme, a map (being Estate Agent's Plan No. 3, dated 4th January, 1921), of the area comprised therein and a statement shewing the area proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

E. G. TURNER.
Chairman of the Board.
Dated this fourteenth day of February, 1921. C 8336

THE CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT ACT 1898.

NOTIFICATION OF A POLICE ACCOMMODATION SCHEME AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

SCHEME FOR POLICE ACCOMMODATION WITHIN THE AREA COMPRISED IN THE DONGRI SECTION OF MUNICIPAL WARD B.

SCHEME NO. 55.

PURSUANT to Sections 27(1) and 39 of the above Act NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have under the provisions of Section 38 of the said Act, made a Police Accommodation Scheme.

The limits of the area comprised therein (such area being estimated to contain 3032 square yards) are as follows:—

On the North and North-East by the property of Haji Guni Sulleman and Mahomed Haji Ali
On the East by the G. I. P. Railway.
On the South by land belonging to the said Trustees, and.
On the West partly by Chinch Bunder Road and partly by land belonging to the said Trustees.

The office of the said Trustees at Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay is the place where particulars of the said Scheme and a map (Estate Agent's plan No. 7, dated January 18th 1921) of the area comprised therein may be seen at all reasonable hours.

No land is proposed to be acquired by the said Trustees for the purpose of the said Scheme.

E. G. TURNER.
Chairman of the Board.
Dated this eleventh day of February, 1921. C 8331

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGES SOUTH KANARA.

INSOLVENCY PETITION NO. 7/20.
SYLVESTER RODRIGUES and others ..... Petitioners.
v.
V. M. PINTO and others ..... Respondents.

THE Official Receiver of South Kanara will, as per orders of the District Court of South Kanara, sell the following properties belonging to the 1st Respondent, by auction to the highest bidder at 2 p.m. on 4th March, 1921, at the Imperial Tile Works Boloor.

1. The Imperial Tile Works, situated at Boloor Village, together with the site and compound thereof, a portion of which 1st Respondent owns on a term lease of 72 years from 9-1-1914 and the other portion on a term lease of 6 years from 18-9-1919. The 3rd Respondent has given up all his claim to the Factory on condition of being paid Rs. 9,000 as a first charge from the sale proceeds. The factory will be sold together with its machinery, about 40,000 unbaked tiles and clay worth about Rs. 6,000 The site and compound are together, 2 acres 5 cents in extent and the latter contains some Bagayath also.

2. Survey Nos. 399/1 and 399/2, held by the 1st Respondent on a term lease for 25 years, 15 cents in extent altogether, together with Bagayath thereon. These adjoin the compound of the Imperial Tile Works.

All the above properties will be sold in one lot. Rs. 30,000 being the upset price, although the estimated market value is Rs. 70,000.

Other properties moveable and immoveable belonging to 1st Respondent will also be sold at the same time.

Title deeds can be inspected at the office of the Official Receiver from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m. except on holidays.

B. MAHABALA HEGDE,
Official Receiver.
Office of the Official Receiver South Kanara,
10th February, 1921. C8349

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE AUCTION SALE OF KEROSINE OILBOXES, CECERIN WAX, SPONGES, GREASE AND EYE-LETS, ETC.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Administrator-General of Bombay and the administrator of the estate of late Mr. E. B. Pereira (deceased) Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. at 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Kerosine oil tins, grease, cecerin wax, eye-lets, oil stove, iron pans, bucket, scales, one bale sponges, liquid measures, etc., etc.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS.

Auction sale of goodwill and the valuable jewellery etc. of the shop of Vilcassim Bros. at Taj Mahal Hotel.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 20th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Taj Mahal Hotel by the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vilcassim Bros. insolvants stock-in-trade consisting of valuable jewellery, curios, and other fancy articles, show cases, and furniture etc., relating to the jewellery business of the said insolvants as a going concern including the goodwill of the said business.

The sale will take place on the premises at the Taj Mahal Hotel and the property will be on view for inspection of the intending purchasers from THURSDAY, the 17th instant till the days of sale between the hours of 12 noon to 5 p.m. except Sunday and on Sunday from 12 noon till the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to Official Assignee of Bombay in the High Court Bombay or Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co. at their office Esplanade Road or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th February, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street Fort.
Telephone No. 4997.

AUCTION SALE OF FAKERMAHOMED GLASS FACTORY AT KURLA.

THIS DAY THURSDAY, the 17th Feb. 1921, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., will under instruction from Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhodas and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Shirazudin Mahomed Isaac Pledgee and on account and at the risk of Fakir Mohamed Khakoo and Fidahusain Suleman (now insolvents) Pledgers, sell by public Auction the glass factory known as Fakirmohamed glass factory consisting of the machinery and accessories as well as the stock in trade.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Malvi Mody Ranchhodas and Co., attorneys for the Pledgee at their office at Medows Street, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th February, 1921.

J. S. MODY & CO.

21, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BALES ARADHIA OF MANEKJI PETIT MILLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th day of February 1921 at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S MODY and Co. Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Mungaldas Market in the shop No. 282 by order of Dulbhadas Amersi, Esqr. and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Avaji Mohomed Ami Mohomed Sharif.

3 bales each 100 pieces Aradhia No. P. 5400 x 2 3/4 lbs. of Manekji Petit Mills.

Terms—Deposit 25 per cent and delivery within 8 days.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, 20TH FEBRUARY, 1921, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 20th day of February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at "Sultan Mansil", Labernum Road, New Gamdevi, very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture comprising dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, rich glass, crockery and platedware, marble top tables, tiled and plain top teapoys, upholstered Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich carpets, pictures, table ornaments, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, carved furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almyrahs, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, reclining sofas, folding arm easy chairs, hatstands, aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of G. E. Thomas, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th February, 1921.

NUSSERWAJI SORABJI & CO'S SALE.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Government Auctioneers,
No. 71, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

SALE of old iron scrap, plate iron, angle iron, Manilla ropes, coir ropes, wooden cases, old drums, barrels, jars, old clothes, blankets, life-belts, electric wire and fans, old canvas, steel iron ropes, ship fittings, boats in fair condition, cordage, old brass, copper, lead, zinc and other shipchandlery stores, also new canvas, copper pipes, etc., etc.

Under kind instructions from the Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, Messrs. NUSSERWANJI SORABJI and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, 21st February, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. and the following days, as may be necessary in the compound of the Government Dockyard, Bombay:

Sale will be subject to the approval of the Director, Royal Indian Marine.

Purchaser will have to pay 50 per cent. deposit immediately when the lot is knocked down to him and remove such lot within fifteen days. In case of default the lot will be resold at the risk and cost holding him responsible for any loss if so occasioned, while he will have no claim to any profit by such resale or to the amount of such deposit.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned, and the same will be declared at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJI SORABJI & CO.,
Government Auctioneers.
8-2-1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Ltd.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 10 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot (Howard and Bullogh Mill) in the compound of Sir Shapurji Bharocha Mills, Chinchpokly, by order of the Assistant Controller, Surplus Textiles Sales of the Indian Munitions Board, a very large lot of Government Clothing consisting of Mosquitto Netting, Blankets, Pugree cloth, Putto cloth and other miscellaneous articles.

The above goods can be seen at the place of Auction.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AND SWEEPINGS AND 100 BALES BURNT F. P. COTTON (LYING AT COLABA) AT WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Co. and in accordance with sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railway Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 1st and WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address the following unclaimed goods and sweepings consisting of bags of wheat, bags of cotton seeds, bags of linseeds, bags of tilseeds, bags of jawari, bags of bajree, bags of hirda bags of oorid, bags of dall, bundles of gunny bags, empty wooden caska, empty tins, tins of oil, bags of sugar, bundles of jogres, empty cylinders, bundles of G I pipes, bundles of forms, box of machinery, bundles of twist, bales of C P goods, boxes of luggage, wooden table, cases of tea, cases of locks, bundles of coir ropes, bags of sweeping grain, cases of iron nails, bundles of empty wooden cases and bundles of iron scraps etc. etc.

Also 100 bales burnt F P cotton (lying at Colaba).

Invoice No. 2 of 22/11/1921 Ex Rajakashpur to Colaba.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and in special lots if the auctioneers demand, full amount shall have to be paid and the goods to be removed within 10 days from the date of sale otherwise wharfage will be charged at one anna per maund per day.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 17th February, 1921.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES
Every day at 6-30 and 10 p. m.
LAST TWO NIGHTS OF THE REMARKABLE PICTURE DRAMA
"A WOMAN'S BUSINESS"
The girl listened to the tempter and then laid her plans which she hoped would bring comfort to her——BUT—Did she find happiness?
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!!
Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs 5 each.)

DUKE'S MILLION DOLLAR GALA WEEK!
Specially for the Duke of Connaught's Visit!
Daily Change of Programme, at the
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road)
Saturday, the 19th February
"DAUGHTER OF THE GODS"
(Million Dollars Fox Production)
Featuring Annette Kellermann.
Sunday, the 20th February
"DAUGHTER OF THE GODS"
(Million Dollars Fox Production)
Featuring Annette Kellermann.
Monday, the 21st February
"VENGEANCE OF DURAND"
(Special Vitagraph Production)
Featuring Alice Joice.
Tuesday, the 22nd February
"MALE AND FEMALE"
(Million Dollars Production)
Featuring Thomas Meighan and Gloria Swanson.
Wednesday, the 23rd February
"MALE AND FEMALE"
(Million Dollars Production)
Featuring Thomas Meighan and Gloria Swanson.
Thursday, the 24th February
"CLEOPATRA"
(Million Dollars Production)
Featuring Theda Bara.
Friday, the 25th February
"CLEOPATRA"
(Million Dollars Production)
Featuring Theda Bara.
West-End Cinema
(New Churney Road).

AMUSEMENTS.

The Empire

Comming next Saturday 19th February
The Latest CHAPLIN Comedy Hit
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
AS
"THE CURE"
"THE CURE"
Riot of fun from go to gone
(NEVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY BEFORE)

Running Simultaneously at two Picture Houses.
At the
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
and at the
GLOBE CINEMA
(Sandhurst Road)
THE FILM ENCHANTED !!
A MILLION DOLLAR PRODUCTION
Messrs. K. D. and Brothers present
JACK AND THE BEANSTALK
Produced by WILLIAM FOX.
Gorgeous Spectacle, Superb Setting, Clever Acting !
Enacted by Child Actors
One of the principal features of "Jaek and the Beanstalk," is the acting of the children who make up the cast, with the exception of the giant. The parts of Jack and the Princess are really marvelous. Francis Carpenter and Virginia Lee Corbin, with a total of nine years to their combined credit, prove to be actual marvel.
Most of all "Jack and the Beanstalk" will delight children. But, again, there will be those among adults, still possessing a wistful recollection of younger days, who will find vast amusement and entertainment in it.
at the
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)
and at the
GLOBE CINEMA,
(Sandhurst Road).
Timings at the West-End : 5-15; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Timings at the Globe : 5; 6-45 ; 8-30 and 10-15 p.m. (S T.)
PRICES AS USUAL.

A Gala Week!
Specially for the "Duke of Connaught's Visit !
"Daily Change of Programmes"
will be Screened
at the
Globe Cinema
(Sandhurst Road)
Saturday, the 19th February
"LANKA DAHAN"
Saturday, the 20th February
"KRISHNA JANMA"
Monday, the 21st February
"MIRACLE MAN"
(George Loan Tucker's Master piece)
Tuesday, the 22nd February
"KALIA MARDAN"
Wednesday, the 23rd February
The Woman Thou Gavest me !
(Sir Hall Caine's famous Novel)
Thursday, the 24th February
"KRISHNA JANMA"
Friday, the 25th February
"KRISHNA LILA"
Globe Cinema
(SANDHURST ROAD.)

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb 14th.
To-day's price. Sales.

Total Days Sales at Liverpool		4,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		—
" " Sales of East Indians		1.0
" " Imports		—
Mid American Spot limited demand		8.92
Egyptian Spot Sakels		17 0
New York 10 a.m. as known in Liverpool at closing time	Mar.	13 48
	May	13 88
	July	14 23
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	13 20
	July	13.76

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Liverpool, Feb. 14th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Feb	—
Mar	8.90
Apl.	—
May	8.93
June	—
July	9.11
Aug.	—
Sep.	—
Oct.	9 22
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 14th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
Feb.	8.50
Mar.	8.62
Apl.	8 71
May	8.87
June	8 92
July	9 06
Aug.	9 11
Sep.	9 16
Oct.	9.9.
Nov.	9 02
Dec.	62.
Jan.	2.53

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 14th.
To-day's price.

Feb.	14·25
Mar.	13·75
Apl.	13 75
May	13 70
June	13 70
July	13.70

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb. 14th.
To-day's prices.

M.G. Bengal Good	4 75
" " Fully Good	5 25
" " Fine	5.50
Bhownuggar, Good	—
" " Fully Good	—
" " Fine	—
No. 1 Oomra Good	6.25
" " " Fully Good	6 75
" " " Fine	7.00
M.G. No. 1 Oomra, Good	—
" " " Fine	—
" Broach Good	7.65
" " " Fully Good	7 90
" " " Fine	8.15
" Scinde, Good	4 63
" " " Fully Good	5 13
" " Fine	5.38

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 10th.

M.G. Bengal, Good	4.75
" " Fully Good	5.25
" " Fine	5.50
" No. 1 Oomra, Good	6.25
" " " Fully Good	6.75
" " " Fine	7.00
" Broach, Good	7.65
" " Fully Good	7 90
" " Fine	8 25
" Scinde, Good	4 63
" " Fully Good	5 13
" " Fine	5 38

Cotton.— New York Feb, 10th.
To-day's prices.

Day's Receipt at all U. S. Ports	23 000
" Exports to Great Britain	Nil.
" " to Continent	23 000
Futures at New York Mar.	13 62
Futures at New York May	13 94
" July	14 32
Spot Cotton at New York	13.85
" " Orleans	13 00
Future at New Orleans Mar.	13.22
" " July	13.78
Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality)	6 7/16
Demand Bills	2.87.50
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. mixed	99 1/2
" " " Foreign	62 1/2

MONEY MARKET

London, 15th February 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	Steady	1/4 5/8
Bar Silver Spot	Quiet	34 7/8
Bar Gold	Quiet	105/1

New York, Feb. 15th.
To-day's prices.

Months.	
Mar.	13/99
May	14 40
July	14/75

Liverpool Feb. 15th.
To-day's prices.

Mar.	8/79
May	9/04
July	9 2/3
Oct.	9/3/3

JAVA SUGAR.

London Feb, 14th.
To-day's price.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Feb. Mar. Value	40
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Feb. Mar. Value	41/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Feb. Mar. Value.	41/9

WHEAT.

London, Feb. 14th.

Karachi Barley Afloat	87
Argentine Afloat	76
Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F. Afloat	80

Tone :—

Wheat afloat to U. K. 13+0000 Qrs.

SHARES.

London, Feb. 14th.

Chartered Bank	£14 1/2
Hongkong Bank	£100
Shanghai Bank	£37

SEEDS.

London, Feb. 14th

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold Feb Mar. Nominal	£17 1/2
Rapeseed Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-Mar. Nominal	£15 1/2

Tone of Rapeseed :—

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Feb. Mar. Barely Steady	£20

Tone of Linseed :—

Cottonseed, Bombay (sound delivered per S.S.) Feb. Mar. Nominal	£ 9 1/2
Tone Rapeseed :— Feb. Mar. Nominal	£18 1/2

METALS.

London, Feb. 14th.

English best Selected Copper	76
Standard Copper G. M. B.	71
Copper Braziers	124
Yellow Metal	12 —
Hard Spelter	21 1/2

EXCHANGE.

London, Feb, 14th.

On London at Paris — Francs	53 64

WAR LOANS.

London, Feb. 14th.

Funding Loans 4% 1960 90	£70
Victory Bonds 4	£76 5/16
War Loans 5 1929/47	£85 5/16
Consols 2½	£47 1/4
Rupee Paper 3½ %	37
Indian 5 pk 3½ % Sterling Loans	56 1/2
Government Securities 3	48 3/4

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 14th.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Mar. April	11 3/4

Tone.—

Plantation First Latex Crepe Feb. Paid sellers	1 1/2

Tone :—Steadier after dull.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 15th.

Fine White Java G. & F. Calcutta Feb. Mar, sellers	42
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay Feb. Mar, sellers	43/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Karachi Feb. Mar, sellers	43/9

Tone:—Very firm fair business.

EXCHANGE

London, February 15th 1921

Exchange on London at Paris	53/01
Exchange on Italy	Not quoted.
Exchange on Germany	23175
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	6 3 4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6 3/8
Fine trade bills 4 m st	7 1 8
" " 6 m st	7 1/2
Rentes 5 o/o	45 /2
Standard Copper J. M. B.	71 11/6
English best selected Copper	75
Tin Spot	135 1/2
Linseed Calcutta Feb. Mar. Nearest value	18
Linseed Calcutta Mar. April Done Slow demand	18

Liverpool, Feb, 15th.

Mid Americans	906
Egytain F. G. F. Sakellaridis	1750

Newyork Feb, 15th.

Demand Bills Bills	39125

Discounts : no change.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From Own Correspondent.)

Feb. 16.

Our market opened steady at Rs. 311 for Fully Good M. G. Broach due to New York closing features being 45 higher then gradually declined to Rs. 308½ and was Rs. 309½ at 3 p.m. Marwari bazar closed at Rs. 310.

At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 309½ and closed at Rs. 311½.

Our market for Ready cotton in consequence of steady feelings in the Marwari bazar remained steady. The inquiry was limited to high class quality and about 2,000 bales are reported to have changed hands.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 5-30 p.m.

Bombay, Feb. 17th.

			Rs
Fully Good Broach	April-May		311½
Fully Good Bengal	March		309
Fully Good Bengal	May		316
Fine Oomra's	March		252
"	May		264

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb. 17th.

Fully Good M G Bengal	March	305
" "	May	213
Fully Good M G Broach	April-May	310
Fine M. G. Oomras	March	250
" "	May	262

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Feb. 17th.

Description.	Super-Fine	F	G	Good,	Delivery,
M.G. Bengal	232	217	202	—	—
M.G. Sind Punjab	232	217	202	—	—
M.G. Oomra No. 4	—	230	215	—	—
M.G. Central P No. 1	285	275	260	—	—
M.G. Central P No. 2	—	259	235	—	—
M.G. Khandeish No. 6	—	217	205	—	—

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 16.

S S Linga, Grant, Karachi.
S S Edward Woerman, Owens, Suez.
S S Nuddea, Brooks, Sourabaya.
S S Jeddah, Ward, Mauritius.
S S Homeneid, Warden, Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

S S Akbar, Courtney, Macalla.
S S Clan Stuart, Edward, Dunkirk.
S S British Sailor, Stanhope, Manomerah.
S S Olympia, Alder, Liverpool, etc.
S S Barpeta, Slighten, Buseh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Bienfeld for China and Japan.
Steamer Ahosfod for Red sea Port.

S S Linga :—The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 936 tons, Captain W L Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, with a general cargo and 344 passengers.

S S Edward Woerman :—The steamer Edward Woermann, 3500 tons, Captain G Owens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez, with troops.

S S Nuddea :—The B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 3500 tons, Captain H J Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday from Sourabaya, with a cargo of sugar.

S S Jeddah :—The Arab S N Co's steamer Jeddah, 2923 tons, Captain P H Ward, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, with a general cargo.

S S Homeneid :—The B I S N Co's steamer Homefield, 3228 tons, Captain J Warden, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and rice.

S S Akbar :—The T M Co's steamer Akbar, 2951 tons, Captain E W Courtney, will sail today from the Bombay harbour for Macalla, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Stuart :—The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, 3638 tons, Captain E Edward, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Dunkirk, etc., with a general cargo.

S S British Sailor :—The Shaw Wallace Co's steamer British Sailor, 3443 tons, Captain D Stanhope, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo and 2 passengers.

S S Olympia :—The Anchor Line steamer Olympia, 3265 tons, Captain H Alder, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Liverpool, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Barpeta :—The B I S N Co's steamer Barpeta, 1876 tons, Captain S Slighten, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Buseh, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 16.

S S Malwa for London :—7 pots rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 2 bundles lamb skin, Mirahmed Syadahmed and Co.

S S Olympia for Liverpool :—13 bales wool, M Sheriff and Co.

S S Olympia for Barcelona :—15 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Castalia for Liverpool :—4004 cwts myrabollams, Currimbhoy and Co; 2000 cwts linseed oil cake, Bombay Floor and Oil Mill Co, 525 bales wool, B Harchand and Co.

S S Vechedijk for Antwerp :—330 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 125 bales cotton, 50 bales hemp, G Virjee and Co; 532 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Vecredijk for Hamburg :—1000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 1801 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Continental C Trading Co.

S S Vechedijk for Rotterdam :—300 bales cotton, G Virjee.

S S Clan Stuart for Dunkirk :—280 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S West Caddoa for New York :—1 bale woollen carpet, Indian States and Eastern Agency.

S S West Colebo for New York :—4004 cwts myrabollams, C Jivanlal.

S S Atlas Maru for Osaka :—150 bales cotton, Teikoku M K Kaisha.

S S Atlas Maru for Moji :—450 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 50 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Atlas Maru for Hongkong :—250 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co; 4 cwts H teath, H Laljee and Co.

S S Atlas Maru for Yokohama :—522 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe :—200 bales cotton, Nanalal Manilal and Co; 500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Yokohama :—1100 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Osaka :—500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Yokkaichi :—1500 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Saigon Maru for Moji :—600 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Kasado Maru for Kobe :—300 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 2600 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co.

S S Kasado Maru for Osaka :—900 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha.

S S Atlas Maru for Kobe :—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 658 bales cotton, Tovo M Kaisha; 2079 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha; 40 cwts ivory, Kundanmal Ramlal; 51 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton proper for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 17th February 1921.

Cotton	18882	Bales
Wheat	582	Qrs.
Linseed	299	"
Rapeseed	313	"
Gingellyseed	2617	"
Poppyseed	64	"
Groundnuts	1917	"
Castorseed	Nil.	"
Rice	205 598	"
Myrabollams	3 56	"
Cottonseed	17 35	"
Mowrasseed	Nil	"
Gram	4551	"
Juwar	2556	"
Masur	nil	"
Barley	931	"
Bajra	7949	"
Coal	1550	Tons

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Feb. 16.

Bars Gold ready, Rs. 27-14-0.
Bars Silver ready, Rs. 90-8-0.

EXCHANGE.

T T on London, 1/4½.
D D on London, 1/4-5/16
3 M/st D A, 1/5.
D D on Paris, Francs 350.
3 M/st D A, Francs 390.
T T on Japan, Rs. 185.
60 D/st D P, Rs. 170
American Cross Rate, Dollars 3.90½ to 91.
Paris Cross Rate, Francs 53.
London Silver Spot D, 34-7/8
London Silver Forward D, 34-1/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent War Loan, 77.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent Conversion Loan, 67.
4 per cent Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent Paper, 55.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, 62.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930, 96.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974, 62
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, 96.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974, 62.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa, 90
5 per cent Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

SHARES.

The market was closed to-day.

THE WEATHER.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 16th February 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is lower than usual at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is higher than usual in Gujarat and Kathiawar; night temperature is above normal at Rajkot but below it at Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is lower than usual except in the Berars.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded at Mormugao but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect and temperature is unusually high in the north of the division. Bombay and Ratnagiri respectively report maximum temperatures of 93 deg. and 99 deg. which are 10 deg. and 14 deg. above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are moderately clouded at Poona but are clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect except at Bijapur. Day temperature is normal; night temperature is higher than usual at Aurangabad, Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—No rain has fallen. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Madras, Malabar and Mysore but dry clear weather prevails generally over the rest of the reporting area.

Forecast.—Dry weather is likely to continue generally.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 15th February 1921.

Weather has been dry except for a few light falls in Upper Assam.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY, THE 16th FEB. 1921

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours.	Anemometer: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours.	Rainfall: From 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall: Departure since 1st November to date.
SIND SUB—						
Bunbire	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (12th)	67.7	53.1	75	—	4.50	— 9.88
Jask	76.9	54 0	77	—	0.06	— 2.80
Do. ( )	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mankal	—	—	—	—	—	—
Do. (15th)	74.3	44.7	72	—	0.17	— 2.49
PUNJAB—						
Multan	77.2	43 5	49	—	0 06	— 0 95
Rawalpindi	67	44 0	7	—	2.56	— 2 45
Lahore	76	46 0	57	—	0 01	— 2 5
Hissar	79	44.0	39	—	0.24	— 1 11
Ambala	75.6	47	47	—	1.54	— 1 18
Delhi	76.4	49 0	36	—	1.53	— 0.81
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.8	48.8	32	—	1.01	— 0.17
Mainpuri	79	50.8	40	—	1.28	— 0 09
Jhansi	8	60.8	44	—	2.16	+ 2.07
Cawnpore	78	0.8	40	—	2.51	+ 0.94
Allahabad	79	50.8	36	—	2.04	+ 0.25
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	79	46 0	47	—	0	— 0 2
Karachi	83	0.8	35	—	0.22	— 0 74
Ajmer	76	0.7 4	50	—	0.12	— 0 76
Jaipur	79	44.0	42	—	0....	— 0 49
Kotah	80.	54 8	24	—	0.66	— 0 7
Mount Abu	7.	5 1 8	23	—	0	— 0.82
GUJRAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA—						
West—						
Bhuj	86	54 5	68	—	0	— 0.3
Dwarka	85	58 0	64	—	0	— 0.44
Veraval	7	60.8	24	—	0	— 0 39
Rajkot	9.	1.2	22	—	0	— 0 .8
Bhavnagar Para	9	4 5 4	8	—	0	— 0 .8
Surat	94	8 64.1	27	—	0 07	— 0 32
Ahmedabad	9.	0.0 9	19	—	0	— 0 28
Deesa	90	0.0 0	6	—	0	— 0 26
Roomsoh	78	4.7 8	22	—	0.03	— 0 57
Indore	88	60 8	22	—	0.02	— 0.33
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	79	54.3	46	—	1.19	— 0 9
Saugor	79	0.5 4	21	—	0 89	— 0 88
Hoshangabad	84	4.0 2	25	—	0	— 0 69
Khandwa	87	6.2 4	16	—	0.44	— 0 44
Akola	4.	6 9	20	—	0.19	— 0 44
Amraoti	90	4.9 4	14	—	0.16	— 1 61
Nagpur	85	6.0 2	23	—	0.28	— 1 57
Chanda	90	1.2 0	25	—	0.08	— 0 57
Raipur	84	58 8	25	—	2 20	× 0 86
KONKAN—						
Bombay	93	0.7 4	59	—	0	— 0 .0
Ratnagiri	99	7.2 1	34	—	0	— 0 94
Marmagoa	86.	7.2 2	89	0.15	0	— 1.08
Karwar	87	7.0 0	58	—	0	— 2.94
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90	4 55.4	23	—	0	— 0 96
Ahmednagar	89	4.5 9	9	0.13	—	— 1 25
Poona	91	8 5.9	35	—	0	— 1 15
Sholapur	94	6 68.7	20	0 09	—	— 1 45
Bijapur	91	7 67.6	58	—	0	— 1.24
Belgaum	90	0 5.3	42	0.07	—	— 1 87
Aurangabad	89	8 64.0	9	—	0	— 1 27
Hanamsad (Indore)	90	4 64.3	30	—	0 48	— 0 57
Hyderabad	90.	5.0 1	48	—	0 01	— 1 38
KARNATAK AND COAST—						
Mangalore	89	5 73.	94	—	5	+ 2 35
Calicut	8	73	89	—	8 6	+ 2 22
Cochin	90	1 71	58	—	16.25	+ 7.29
Colombo	87	9 7.4	83	—	27.65	+ 2.81
MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY—						
Kanjilpadam	91.	7 72 2	75	—	1.72	— 4.
Bellary	95	7 67 7	47	—	0.0.	— .
Jeddapah	95	9 2 3	54	—	3 16	+ 7
Madras	85	4 70 4	76	—	35.0	— 15.
Bangalore	89	5 60 8	53	—	.00	+ 0 67
Coimbatore	93	6	—	—	11.88	+ 5 9
Trichanopoly	89	3 68.2	78	—	37 61	× 18 9
Negapatam	85	7 71.4	65	—	66.40	× 36. 9

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A CERTAIN CURE FOR

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ABSCESSES	BURNS
BOILS	CUTS
BLOTCHES ON THE SKIN	PROUD FLESH
CHAPS	RASHES
BROKEN CHILBLAINS	BARBER'S RASH
ERYSIPELAS	POISONED WOUNDS
OLD SORES	RINGWORMS
WOUNDS	BLACKHEADS
SKIN IRRITATION	PSORIASIS
SCROFULA	ITCH
SCURVY	SORE AND TENDER FEET

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2618

A BANK STATEMENT THAT ANY MAN OR WOMAN CAN UNDERSTAND
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
SIMPLIFIED BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1920.

THE BANK OWES TO DEPOSITORS	Rs. 11,03,00,000.
FOR THIS PURPOSE WE HAVE	
I. Cash & Deposits with other Banks	Rs. 1,83,00,000
II. Investments in Treasury Bills, Govt. Bonds etc.	" 2,34,00,000
III. Loans to Individuals & Firms	" 7,21,00,000
IV. Bank Premises	" 35,00,000
TOTAL TO MEET INDEBTEDNESS	Rs.11,73,00,000.
Leaving a surplus of	Rs. 70,00,000
Add to this the Reserve Liability of our Share-holders	" 50,00,000
GIVING A NET RESULT OF A SURPLUS OF Rs. 1,20,00,000 OVER OUR LIABILITIES	Rs. 1,20,00,000.

S. N. POCHKHANAWALA,
Managing Director.

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

BIG MEETING: 4TH DAY.

ALELI WINS THE WILLINGDON PLATE.

There was a fair attendance at Mahalaxmi yesterday to witness the Fourth Day of the Big Meeting. There were seven events on the programme which enabled the Racing authorities to start the first event at 3-15 p.m. The weather was hot due to a sudden change in the direction of the wind which blew North-West. This sudden change in the weather was keenly felt by all and there was a great demand for cool drinks. The Colaba Cup was won by Violinist who made every post a winning post. The beautiful cup was exposed on the lawn and was much admired. The presentation was made by Mrs. C. N. Wadia to Mr. A. J. D'Souza the owner of Violinist.

The first event on the card was the Manton Plate for Maiden horses at the time starting. Distance 1¼ miles and Weight for age and class. This plate only attracted four starters, among which King's Own and Fleurbaix shared favouritism. King' Own who did the running from the start just managed to stay the challenge of Fleurbaix who improved a lot at the finish.

The Cumballa Plate for Arab Ponies was the second event and it was a 5 furlong one. Nine smart ponies started—Chrysanthemum, Grey Renard and Khailan were well-backed. Mr. Mathuradass's Grey disappointed his following by not getting a place—Khailan won in a canter from Chrysanthemum. With the exception of Dublin who was a chestnut horse in the race all the rest were greys.

In the Randwick Plate of 1½ miles for horses in the 3rd Division Gipsy's Advice, Laodicea and Gavrelle declined leaving a field of eleven contestants to fight the issue. Morcadia who carried 8-13 in spite of his frequent failures some how attracted most attention; Spearwood contrary to expectation was much neglected. White Bell found numerous supporters Millmount, Claim A. and Archer were not neglected. Simon Grab did the running from the start and appeared a winner in the straight where he was chased by Claim A—Archer, however, appeared on the scene and won the race convincingly. Bunty Brown again proved himself a great horseman in this race.

The Colaba Cup of 1 mile for horses in the 2nd Division proved to be the most interesting event of the day by reason of the big field and the open character of the race—Pourboire, Violinist, Dori, Verna, Carraway, Christmas Holiday and Quite Dark were well-backed and at the last moment a lot of money was invested on Treasury. Those who saw the manner Violinist ran up the straight in the Cambridgeshire Stakes on the 9th instant, thought that he was a good thing considering that in that race he carried 9-11 and in the Colaba Cup he was fortunate to get 13 pounds less. He never left his supporters in doubt the moment the gate was opened. Pourboire made a great challenge and secured second place. Dori made a miserable show and Treasury was never in it, though the stable companion Tagamor made an attempt to dispute the issue with Violinist and Pourboire.

Starshot was scratched in the Willingdon Plate as he is suffering from fever which at present is prevailing in many stables in Bombay. Brendan was much fancied in this race and Aleli received considerable support. The race proved an easy victory for him. Simon's Choice and St. Quin tried to come to terms with him but Aleli was too strong for Mr. Gaulstaun's pair Brendan showed that he is a good miler only as he ran prominently till the horn turn where he died away.

Ten horses started in the Combermere Plate of 5 furlongs. In this race Stellite, Floreal, Fusy, Belvedere and Royal Jewel were well-backed. Belvedere won from Fusy—Belvedere this time was ridden by McPherson instead of Jack Townsend, the former jockey of the stable.

Sportsmen were surprised to see Krushan handicapped at 9-8 in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Plate after his convincing victory in the Dealers' Plate the other day in which he carried the same weight. While this horse was given 9-12 in the Gaye Plate of 1¼ miles which is not his distance he was well favoured when he was given 9-8 in this Plate which is his home distance. The result was a foregone one and many were heard to say that this race was a farce. Krushan simply walked home with this weight and those who know the horse well are positive that he would have won a six furlong race just as easily even if he had 10-8 instead of 9.8 which he carried yesterday.

Despite the heat a most enjoyable afternoon was spent and some of the events were very interesting. The successful jockeys of the day were Stokes. Rose. Brown, Higgins, Harrison, McPherson and Flynn who won a race each.

The great heat experienced during the meeting yesterday was responsible for the feverish thirst for cool drinks, which were plentifully served by the caterers of the course. who coped with the demand in a very satisfactory manner. It is not a very pleasant pastime to quench the thirst especially of people who are soured by their losses, as the day proved yesterday when backers had the worst of the exchanges.

Details:—

THE MANTON PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles

Mr Sangidas Jesiram's KING'S OWN, 8/10, Stokes .....
Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.
Terms for Maiden Horses.
Mr Gold's FLEURBAIX, 9/3, Higgins .....
Mr A C Ardeshir's TROOP LEADER, 8/10, Barden .....

Also ran:—On the Square.

The race:—:King's Own paced from the start from Fleurbaix and Troop Leader, they raced in this order from 10 furlong post right into the middle of the straight where Fleurbaix and Troop Leader both made their efforts but King's Own kept going stronger and won by 3/4 length from Fleurbaix, 3/4 length.

Favourite:—Fleurbaix.

1st Tote paid:—Winner Rs. 24/8. Places Rs. 12/8, Rs. 12/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Winner Rs 14/8. Places Rs. 6/8, Rs. 7.

Time:—2 minutes 17 4/5 seconds.
Trainer:—W. Mumford.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs R. C.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300, Handicap Arab ponies Div. II.
Mr Smile's KHAILAN, 7/9, Rose .....
Mr J K Irani's CHRYSANTHEMUM, 7/0, Lynch
Mr Noble's DUBLIN, 8/1, Mitchell .....
Messrs Caesar and Fiske's DIAMOND KING, 8/2, Harrison .....

Also ran:—Waterloo, Bhookhri, Tiger, Grey Renard, and Aladdin.

Did not run:—Taj.

The race:—Chrysanthemum cracked the pace and showed the way to Khailan and Grey Renard, the latter died away at the 3rd furlong, Chrysanthemum and Khailan brought them along at a smart pace, near the stands Khailan passed the leader and scored an easy victory by 3 lengths, Dublin was 3 lengths away third, 3 lengths between third and fourth.

Favourite:—Grey Renard and Chrysanthemum.

1st Tote paid:—Winner Rs. 56. Places Rs. 21/8, Rs. 22/8 and Rs. 46.

2nd Tote paid:—Winner Rs. 25/8. Places Rs. 10/8, Rs. 13, and Rs. 20.

Time:—1 minute 6 1/5 seconds.
Trainer:—Rashid Dakeel.

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 800; third Rs. 400. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 3rd Division.
Mr R R S's ARCHER, 9/0, Brown .....
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's SIMON GRAB, 8/7, Stokes .....
Mr M Goculdass' WHITE BELL, 8/4, Herbert .....
Mr A J De Souza's CLAIM A, 8/6, Barden

Also ran:—Spearwood, Marcodia, Millmount, Japanese Pine, Jacky Firth, Flotelle, and Kilt.

Did not run:—Gipsy's Advice. Laodicea, and Gavrelle.

The race:—White Bell, Kilt, Jacky Firth, and Japanese Pine were in the first group of leaders. After two furlongs were covered Jacky Firth was leading from Japanese Pine, Simon Grab and White Bell. Jacky Firth fell back at the 4th furlong where Simon Grab was on the rails, with White Bell and Archer next, they came in this order into the straight when after a fine effort Archer collared Simon Grab to win by 1 length, 1/2 length, 2 lengths.

Favourites:—White Bell and Marcodia.

1st Tote paid:—Winner Rs. 59/8. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 23, and Rs. 16.

2nd Tote paid:—Winner Rs. 52/8. Places Rs 15/8, Rs. 12/8 and Rs. 8.

Time:—2 minutes 36 3/5 seconds.
Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE COLABA CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner a Cup Rs. 750 and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd Division.
Mr A J De Souza's VIOLINIST, 8/12. Higgins .....
Mr N Begmahomed's POURBOIRE, 7/10, Morris .....
Mr M Goculdass' TAGAMOR, 7/9, Harrison .....
Mr M Goculdass' TREASURY, 8/4. Herbert

Also ran:—On Leave. Red Quill, Christmas Holiday, Liberty, Caraway, Cyanite, Little Trout Dori, Quite Dark. Messley, Verna, Glass Rock and Anthracite.

Did not run:—Penny Pie, Plaxtol and Fleurbaix.

The race:—Violinist jumped out as soon as the barrier was released heading Treasury, Tagamor, Caraway and Verna. There was little change in this order until they turned into the straight for home here Tagamor passed Treasury and gave chase to Violinist but could create no impression on him. Pourboire came with a tremendous burst of speed and reduced the gap between Violinist, and the rest of the field.

Won by 3/4 length, short neck, 1/2 length.

Favourites:—Violinist, Caraway and Verna
1st Tote paid:—Winner Rs. 54. Places Rs. 23, Rs. 19/8, and Rs. 107/8.

2nd Tote paid:—Winner Rs 25/8. Places Rs. 10/8, Rs. 10 and Rs. 58.

Time:—1 minute 39 2/5 seconds.
Trainer:—T. Ferguson (Snr.)

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance miles

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 1st Division.
Messrs Skelton and Peechey's ALELI, 8/8. Harrison .....
Mr J C Galstaun's SIMON'S CHOICE, 8/6, Orrel .....
Mr J C Galstaun's ST. QUIN 8/11. Barden
Mr Frank's BRENDAN, 8/1, Morris .....

Also ran:—First Flier, Splendid Spur. Senparison. and Treddle.

Did not run:—Starshot and Mordennis.

The race:—Brendan was quickest in his strides, attended by First Flier, Treddle and Aleli, Senparison was fifth. They had not covered 1/2 a mile when the order became Brendan. Treddle and Senparison, these three horses kept together till the 2nd furlong post where Treddle and Senparison gave up the struggle, Brendan was then joined by Aleli and St. Quin, Aleli passed the leader around the home turn and was challenged by Simon's Choice but the former stayed to win by 1/2 length, St. Quin was 1/2 length behind, 5 lengths.

Favourite:—Aleli.

1st Tote paid:—Winner Rs. 31. Places Rs. 16/8, Rs. 25, and Rs. 50/8

2nd Tote paid:—Winner Rs. 10. Places Rs. 9, Rs. 13/8, and Rs. 21.

Time:—2 minutes 6 3/5 seconds.

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs 750. Handicap for Horses 2nd Division.
Mr S N Mahomed's BELVEDERE, 9/0, McPherson .....
Mr F A Tarrant's FUSY, 7/11, Rose 2
General Raja Sir Harisingh's LOVER TRUE 8/0, Meekings .....
Messrs Langley and Geddis' ATROCITY, 8/2, Barnett .....

Also ran:—Divide, Woorali, Floreal, Cahir Lass, Stellite, and Royal Jewel

Did not run:—Margaret Joyce, Lady Cleopatra and Mossley.

The race:—Lover True was first away with Royal Jewel second, Belvedere was third, Royal Jewel dropped out of the chase before they came near the member's stands, Belvedere here overpowered Lover True, Fusy came with a great rattle and challenged Belvedere but failed to secure the verdict which was a short head in Belvedere's favour, 4 lengths away was Lover True, and a short neck behind was Atrocity.

Favourite:—Belvedere.

1st Tote paid:—Winner Rs. 40/8. Places Rs. 17, Rs. 18 and Rs. 25

2nd Tote paid:—Winner Rs. 21/8. Places Rs. 8/8, Rs. 9/8 and Rs. 16.

Time:—59 3/5 seconds.
Trainer:—M. Ryan.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE —Distance 6 furlongs 41 yards.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st and 2nd Divs.

Mr Heath's KRUSHAN, 9/8, J Flynn .....
Mr J K Irani's RED CROSS, 9/2, Brown
Mr J N De Souza's INVESTOR, 7/6, Cracknell .....
Mr M Goculdass' MECHANIC, 8/10, Easton

Also ran:—Warminster. Silver Streak, Zuheir, Paladin and Balloon.

Did not run:—Resident, Khundil, Diamond King.

The race:—Krushan as usual strode in front of Zuheir, Balloon and Investor, the rest of the field straggled behind the leaders. Balloon dropped out at the 2nd furlong post, Zuheir followed suit after they came into the straight, Krushan galloped in front and smoothed the field winning in a canter by 3½ lengths, Red Cross came with a late run to secure second place, ½ length away was Investor 3 lengths between third and fourth.

Favourite:—Krushan.

1st Tote paid:—Winner Rs. 15/8. Places Rs. 14/8, Rs. 29 and Rs. 51.

2nd Tote paid:—Winner Rs. 8/8. Places Rs. 6/8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 20

Time:—1 minute 22 4/5 seconds.

Trainer:—T. Ferguson (Jnr.)

CALCUTTA RACES.

6TH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

The following are the handicaps for the Calcutta Sixth Extra Meeting to be held on Saturday next:—

THE DARJEELING PLATE. Div. I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Little Life 9-0, Princess Ila 9-0, High Life 8-13, Despicable 8-10, Hugh Roe 8-9, Marble Rook 8-8, Avon 8-5, Maybole 8-3, Silver Gift 8-1, Pheidol 8-0, Cape Clear 8-0, Col Chutney 8-0, Roxa 7-13, Legends Double 7-13, Tycoon 7-10, More Trouble 7-9, Poletrap 7-7, Andaman 7-7, Vanira 7-7, Alien Daisy 7-3, Moon Flower 7-0.

THE DARJEELING PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Ozorina 9-0, Brown Fowl 8-13, Golden Memory 8-11, Angary 8-5, Victoria Cross 8-5, Mirror of Fashion 8-4, Pat 8-2, Rebecca 8-2, Birvana 8-2, Daisy Ryan 8-1, My Fancy 8-0, Ethelwill 7-13, Sans Heroi 7-12, Leading Girl 7-11, Miggs 7-11, Paradise 7-10, Higher Level 7-9, Rhiannon 7-9, Desdemona 7-7, Sherwood Belle 7-4, Fraiding 7-0.

THE DUMDUM PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Elsie R 10-7, Green Pearl 10-4, Careless Girl 9-13, Fleurette 9-8, May Morn 8-11, Phyllis D 8-6, Hira 7-13, Tanyum 7-12, Slow Coach 7-10, Mortia 7-7, Sinn Feiner 7-7, Wailly 7-6, Amourette 7-4, Desdemona 7-3, Florrie M 7-2, First Love II 7-2, Linville 7-0, Corporal 7-0, Lady Malwood 7-0, Lowlander 7-0, Grey Dawn 7-0, Jipsy's Pride 7-0, Lord Sephton 7-0.

THE HASTING'S PLATE,—Distance 1 mile.

Limton 9-0, Sold Bridge 8-12, Allan Brig 8-12, Passing 8-7, Roncevaux 8-7, Happy Iola 8-2, Jack 8-2, Kilrea 8-1, Corydhee 7-13, Poseidon 7-3, Golden Square 7-2.

THE CLIVE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Hapton 9-5, Soviet 9-4, St. Vagrant 9-4, Eagle's Nest 9-2, Pick of the Bunch 9-1, Green Boy 9-0, Lady Victorine 9-0, Porringer 8-12 Buckgrass 8-12, Royal Sign 8-8, Too Tired 8-8, Idyl 8-8, Woman & Wine 8-6, Bachelor's Prospect 8-6, Barsen 8-5, Golden Treasure 8-5, Gora's Darling 8-4, Golden Stream 8-4, Tete Montee 8-2, The Clown 8-0, The Devil 7-13, Synai 7-13, Dehra Doon 7-13, No Ball 7-12, Flying Dart 7-11, Staples 7-10, Talcum 7-9, Galleys Law 7-9, Ortogo 7-7.

THE CLIVE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

White Sapphire 9-0, Still Better 8-11, Enchanter 8-11, Norma Stoker 8-9, Second Sight 8-8, Quarterly 8-6, Sarfaraz 8-4, Verland Rose 8-4, Gibberish 8-3, Flying Foe 8-3, Black Jess 8-3, Winning Way 8-2, P. M. 8-2, Hurdy Gurdy 8-2, Galla 8-1, Peace Celebration 7-13, Abajala 7-12, Warrior Queen 7-12, Kilcloon 7-12, Bill 7-10, Lillie Bridhe 7-10, Aplook 7-9, Ashbede 7-7, La Reve 7-6, Argent 7-5, Downey Boy 7-4, Chert 7-3, Cady 7-0.

THE PLASSEY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Fife 10-0, Lady White 9-9, Simple Simon 9-8, Devil's Bridge 9-8, Jaunt 9-4, Aughnacloy 9-3, Marble Rock 9-2, Irish Field 9-0, Paganini 8-13, Charmio 8-12, Kitty Oharra 8-10, Lloyds 8-10, Larigot 8-9, Mctringham 8-8, Silver Gift 8-8, Lough Corrib 8-8, Maharani 8-7, Cape Clear 8-7, Rheidol 8-6, Legends Double 8-5, Stepaside 8-4, Arthur Oleary 8-3, Nautch Girl 8-3, Wellover 8-3, Adorable 8-2, Brown Fowl 8-2, Aquae Solis 8-2, Foxtor 7-13, Monsieur James 7-10, Master Verdun 7-7, Courtown 7-4, Sans Heroi 7-3, Niggs 7-2, Leading Girl 7-2, Higher Level 7-0, Glen Lusset 7-0, Vulcanella 7-0, China Egg 7-0, Ladavon 7-0, She 7-0, Distinguished 7-0.

At a public meeting of Mussalmans of Bombay held in the Minara Mosque under the auspices of the Central Khilafat Committee, a resolution expressing the meeting's deep sympathy "with the heartrending afflictions and sufferings of the inhabitants of Tonk and regarding with disgust and displeasure the policy of repression of H.H. Nawab of Tonk was passed.

* * * *

The O.S.N. Steamer Ganges Maru left Singapore on the 13th instant and is due in Bombay on the 27th instant.

FOURTH TEST MATCH

ENGLAND'S DEFEAT.

MAILEY'S BOWLING RECORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

MELBOURNE, Feb. 15.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 16.

The weather was cool when the overnight not-out, Rhodes and Makepeace, resumed batting this morning for England on good wicket to the bowling of McDonald and Mailey. Twelve thousand spectators were present. Armstrong, the Australian skipper, was still indisposed and Collins acted for him. Makepeace was dismissed with the second ball of the fourth over sent down. The retiring batsman had played solid cricket for his 54 which occupied 148 minutes. Rhodes was dismissed in the next over, having played a stylish and patient innings of 73 without giving a chance. Woolley was smartly stumped by Carter off Mailey in the same over. At this juncture Mailey had taken four wickets for 66 and his analysis for the day was three wickets for 11 runs. The 200 occupied 222 minutes. Kelleway was getting any amount of work on the ball. Hendren was slower than usual and Douglas considerably faster. Lunch was taken with the score 212 for 5 wickets, Douglas being 27 and Fender 6.

On resuming Douglas and Fender continued their fine partnership. Fender rapidly overhauled Douglas and reached his total of 44 when Fender had been batting 50 minutes and Douglas 94. Douglas, however was first to reach his 50. England's first innings score was equalled after 296 minutes' play. Three hundred appeared after 300 minutes play and the partnership century after 81 minutes. The partnership was at length broken by Fender falling to a magnificent running catch by Collins at mid-off. His innings included two fours and one magnificent six off Mailey. The remaining wickets gave little trouble and the innings closed for 315 having lasted 337 minutes. Mailey who captured nine wickets, for 121 runs was accorded a great ovation on returning to the pavilion.

Bowling for Australia apart from Mailey's splendid performance, the analyses were poor. Gregory had no wickets for 31, McDonald none for 77, Kelleway one for 47, Ryder none for 25. Gregory did not bowl after lunch having ricked a back muscle. Mailey is the only bowler ever to take nine wickets in one innings of test match and his record forms the leading topic in Melbourne at present moment.

AUSTRALIA'S SECOND INNINGS.

Collins and Bardsley opened the Australian second venture quietly. When three Collins was missed at point by Douglas off Howell.

Scores:—

ENGLAND.

Hobbs c, Carter b, McDonald	27
Rhodes c, Carter b, Gregory	11
Makepeace c, Collins b, Mailey	117
Hendren c. Carter b. Mailey	30
Woolley b, Kelleway	29
Douglas c, and b, Mailey	50
Waddington b. Mailey	0
Fender c, Gregory b. Kelleway	3
Dolphin b, Kelleway	1
Parkin run out	10
Howell not out	0
Extras	6
Total	284

ENGLAND (Second Innings.)

Hobbs b Mailey	13
Rhodes c Gregory b Mailey	73
Makepeace lbw b Mailey	54
Hendren b Kelleway	32
Woolley st Carter b Mailey	0
Douglas st. Carter b Mailey	60
Fender c Collins b Mailey	59
Waddington st Carter b Mailey	6
Dolphin c Gregory b Mailey	0
Parkin c Bardsley b Mailey	4
Howell not out	0
Extras	14
Total	315

AUSTRALIA.

Collins c Rhodes b Woolley	59
Bardsley b Fender	56
Ryder lbw b Woolley	7
Gregory c Dolphin b Parkin	77
Taylor hit wicket b Fender	2
Pellew b Fender	12
Armstrong not out	123
Kelleway b Fender	27
Carter b Fender	0
Mailey run out	13
McDonald b Woolley	0
Extras	13
Total	389

AUSTRALIA (Second Innings).

Collins c Rhodes b Parkin	32
Bardsley run out	38
Ryder not out	12
Gregory not out	6
Extras	4
Total for 2 wickets	92

AUSTRALIA'S CONVINCING VICTORY.

POOR ENGLISH BOWLING PERFORMANCE.

(REUTER'S CRICKET SPECIAL.)

MELBOURNE. Feb. 16.

The weather was dull and there was but a small attendance present, when Gregory and Ryder continued batting for the Australians this morning on a good wicket. Both batsmen played brilliantly and despite repeated changes in the attack kept together and eventually passed the English score without being beaten. Gregory was at the wicket 121 minutes for his 76, which included ten fours and Ryder 132 minutes for his 52 which included five fours. The innings lasted in all 185 minutes.

Bowling for the M. C. Howell had no wickets for 36, Douglas none for thirteen, Woolley none for 39, Parkin one for 46, Fender none for 39 and Rhodes none for 25.

Scores—

Collins, c Rhodes, b Parkin	32
Bardsley, run out	38
Ryder, not out	76
Gregory, not out	52
Extras	13
Total (for two wickets.)	211

AUSTRALIA WINS BY EIGHT WICKETS

Australia in their second innings made 211 for two wickets and thus won easily by eight wickets. Greyory and Ryder made 76 and 52 not out respectively.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

ATTEMPT TO CAUSE HURT TO MR. KHAIRAZ MAGISTRATE

APPEAL NOT ADMITTED.

Abdul Ganikhan Roshankhan v. King-Emperor at the instance of Mr. G. R. Khairaz (Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, Bombay. He found the accused guilty under Section 452 I. P. Code, in that he wanted to cause hurt to Mr. Khairaz, and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

FACTS OF THE CASE.

The facts are briefly these:—

Mr. Khairaz, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate lives on the second floor of a house next to the Orient Club at Chaupaty. On 25th September last at about 8-30 p.m. he left his house and went to the Orient Club. Members of his family including his son Dost Mahomed were in his flat. The house has a compound and a private Ramoshi was on duty at the compound gate. A little after Mr. Khairaz left his house, the Ramoshi took up a ring belonging to the accused and showed it to Mr. Khairaz's son Dost Mahomed and gave him certain information and said that a certain gentleman wanted to see him. This Ramoshi has since disappeared and cannot be traced. He was not a Police Ramoshi but a private Ramoshi. Dost Mahomed told the Ramoshi to make inquiries who the man was. The Ramoshi went down and returned and gave him certain information in consequence of which he went downstairs and saw the accused on the threshold of the main entrance and he at once recognized him as the man who had gone to the house in May last. Dost Mahomed sent for the Police and on seeing a policeman arriving the accused begged of Dost Mahomed to let him go. A crowd had collected by this time. Mr. Khairaz was sent for and he arrived. Mr. Khairaz asked the accused what he wanted and why he had been inquiring after him. The accused appeared to be confused. Mr. Khairaz's suspicion being roused the accused was searched in the presence of a Policeman and a big brand new clasp knife was found on the accused's person. The accused was arrested.

The accused in his written statement stated that on the 28th September last he had come from Poona at about 7-30 p.m Then he went to Canwpatty to inquire from Mr. Khairaz about the Japanese woman's case in which the Police was asking for him. He admitted that the knife was purchased by him at Poona the previous day, but said that it was for his own brass factory. There had been no enmity between him and Mr. Khairaz and that he had no intention doing him any harm.

LOWER COURT'S JUDGMENT.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused observed "I have no doubt that the accused wanted to cause hurt to Mr. Khairaz. As to the motive why accused should have wanted to cause hurt to Mr. Khairaz even assuming that the prosecution may not have succeeded in fixing and proving the exact motive, that does not weaken the prosecution case. A magistrate has always to deal with and punish sometimes very severely, bad and desperate characters. His duties are onerous, in the conspientious discharge of which he very often unknown to himself creates enemies among the friends, relatives or accomplices of criminals. In this case it has been established to my satisfaction that the accused has been connected with illicit traffic in opinion and cocaine in the city and Mr. Khairaz sent several illicit traffickers in these articles to jail. It may be that Mr. Khairaz may have sentenced any friend of the accused in the traffic. A few days before the 28th September, the accused was wanted by the Police in connection with the death under suspicious circumstances of a Japanese woman and a warrant was issued against the accused in another case by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate. It is very likely that the accused thought that Mr. Khairaz issued the warrant against him in connection with the Japanese woman's suspicious death. All these or any one of them o any other may have been the motive which actuated the accused, but I have no doubt under all the circumstances of the case that he wanted to cause hurt to Mr. Khairaz with his knife. I think he deserves fairly severe punishment. Persons in the discharging of onerous duties should be protected."

APPEAL REJECTED.

Their Lordships after hearing rejected the appeal.

Mr. Azad with Mr. D. W. Pilgamker appeared for the accused.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

A meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale will be held on Saturday next, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to celebrate his sixth anniversary. It will be addressed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Barrister-at-Law, and Prof. P. A. Wadia. The Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye will preside.

Friends and admirers of the late Mr. Gokhale are requested to attend.

IMPORTS

Feb. 16.

S S Barpeta from Basra, Agents B I S N Co:—3 bundles 1 tin gold coins, 98 bundles specie, 1 bundle silver and gold coin, 25 bundles dollars, 650 bundles 238 bases wet dates.

S S Plassey from Shanghai, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co:—206 cases 13 chests silk goods, 342 bales raw silk, 443 H/c 150 bags 233 packages tea, 414 bars silver, 989 bags copra.

S S Varsova from Basra, Agents B I S N Co:—17 bundles specie, 5 cases dates.

S S Saraswati from Badagara, Agents E I S N Co:—1292 bags copra, 570 bags moist cocoanuts.

S S Normandeer from Middlesborough, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—2000 pieces C I chairs, 902 axles 312 cases boxes.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Big Public Meeting on behalf of Y. W. C. A. at the Central Building, Mayo Road, 6 p.m. H. E. Hon. Lady Lloyd preside.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Opening ceremony of the Grant Medical College Pavilion, Kennedy Sea Face 5-30 p.m. Hon. Sir G. S. Curtis to preside.

SATURDAY, February 19.

The s.s. "Malwa" with homeward mails, leave at 1 p.m.
Poblir meeting of G ward at Kirtikar's Wadi Dadar, to form Dist. Congress Committe for G ward, 9 p.m.
Gokhale Anniversary Meeting, Servants of India Society, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

Their Excellencies reception at Government House to have the honour of meeting Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught 9-45 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

A Ball at Government House to have the honour of meeting Field-Marshal H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, 9-45 p.m.

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ENGLISH MAILS.

The mail steamer Dongola with the outward mails of the 3rd instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Monday.

BAND AT P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G. I. P. Railway Regiment A. F. (India) will play at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

GIRGAON CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 6 p.m., at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, for the formation of the Girgaon District Congress Committee.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The total mortality of the city on the 15th instant was 197 as compared with 153 and 198 on the corresponding days of last year and 1919 respectively. There were two attacks from plague and six attacks and four deaths from small-pox.

S. S. LEAGUE BOMBAY

Under the auspices of the League a trip to Jogeswari, just near Andheri, was arranged on Sunday last. Teachers and nearly 60 boys from Night Schools at Tardeo and Memanwada were taken there to see the caves. Boys were greatly delighted in visiting the same and they spent that day amidst great joy and amusement.

THE YOUNG LIBERALS

The Young Liberals will meet at 9 p.m. today, in the hall of the Social Service League, Servants of India Society's Home, to discuss "The work in the Councils."

MUSLIM STUDENT'S UNION

There will be a conversational meeting at the Union Hall, Chowpatty, on Saturday next, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

RECEPTION TO GOVERNOR GENERAL OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

A reception and address will be offered to H. E. Dr. Jaimo Moraes, Governor-General of Portuguese India by the Gloria Church Parish, Byculla, on Sunday next in the Parochial Hall, at 5-30 p.m., for which all Catholics are invited.

BOMBAY CATHOLIC URBAN COOPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY LTD.

A lecture on "Co-operative Societies" will be delivered by Mr. F. A. G. Rebello, on Sunday next, at 10-15 a.m. in the Antonio de Souza's High School Hall, Gloria Church, Byculla. Dr. Cosmas Fernandes, M.D., will preside. The lecture is open to all the Catholics.

TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

The Superintendent of the Bombay Post Offices issues the following:—

The strike of the delivery messengers having ended normal delivery will be resumed and messages will be sent out from this office without detention. But if any person still desires his telegrams to be retained in the office till called for and his instruction to this effect is communicated to this office, the same will be duly given effect to.

BOYCOTT OF DUKE'S VISIT.

A public meeting of the residents and rate-payers of the Girgaon Ward will be held on Friday, the 18th instant, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Haji Mia Jitekar's Wadi, Thakurdwar, to express the determination of the people to refrain from participating in the functions or festivities held in honour of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and to protest against the local Corporation in connection with his visit.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

The 14th anniversary day of the late Col. H. S. Olcott and the 74th birthday of the Right Rev. C. W. Leadbeater will be celebrated at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, when short speeches in English and Gujerati will be delivered by Mr. W. R. Kerkar, Mr. H. K. Mehta and F. Harvey. Dr. V. S. Trilokekar will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

FOR NATIONAL WORKERS IN "G" (DADAR) WARD.

All prominent and enthusiastic workers in different centres of G Ward (i.e., Lower Parel, Elphinstone Road, Dadar, Matunga, Mahim, Worli Koliwada, Agar Bazar, Parbhadevi, etc.), and all intending workers for the Congress in their spare or whole time in different capacities, and all N.C.O. students and volunteers of the ward, should please meet together to chalk a line of further work and programme, at 9 p.m. (S. T.), to-day, at Kirtikar's Wadi, near Dadar railway station, B. B. and C. I. Rly.

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PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the residents and rate-payers of the Girgaon Ward will be held on FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Haji Mia Jatekar's Wadi, Thakurdwar, to express the determination of the people to refrain from participating in the functions or festivities held in honour of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and to protest against the local Corporation in connection with his visit.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, February 17, 1921.

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS AGAIN.

While, in fairness to the Government of India, it must be acknowledged, that they have begun to show some signs of genuine remorse for the Punjab atrocities, their acceptance of the resolutions of Mr. Sastri and Mr. Jamnadas does not show that they have fully understood the feelings of the people in respect of the Punjab wrong, and it will not be accepted by the latter as anything like an adequate redress. To take Mr. Jamnadas' resolution first: The resolution itself, it must be made clear, did not fully give expression to the demand of the people of India in the matter. The matter involved the honour of India, and, therefore, admitted of no compromise, no offer of a reparation that fell short of the minimum embodied in the recommendations of the Congress Sub-Committee, which were endorsed by the unanimous voice of the nation. That Mr. Jamnadas' resolution itself should have fallen short of this minimum and that non-official Indian Members should have vied with one another, not in seeking to improve it but in supporting the Government's desire to whittle it down, affords the measure of the gulf that separates these "representatives" of the people from the latter. That the Government should have sought to whittle it down affords the measure of their remorse. Sir William Vincent, speaking on behalf of the Government said that the latter recognised that through what had happened in the Punjab the iron had entered very deeply into the soul of the people of India, and, therefore, welcomed this resolution for the opportunity it gave them of arriving at an understanding on that question. But how did they make use of this opportunity? Merely by accepting a recommendation to the Governor-General-in-Council that he will "declare the firm resolve of the Council of racial equality, Indian honour and Indian lives being held as sacred as British lives and and honour" and "record his opinion and express regret that the martial law administration in the Punjab, in 1919, departed from these principles and was calculated to deeply wound the self-respect of the Indian population by subjecting them to unnecessary hardship and humiliation." Sir William Vincent said that Government were anxious to arrive at an understanding on the Punjab question. Now, the genuineness of their anxiety can be measured by their willingness to translate their anxiety into the required action so that the "New Era" may begin, as they say they wish it to begin, with "a clean slate.' Now, we shall, for the moment, not test their sincerity by the measure of the action which the Congress has demanded and which, and nothing less, will soothe the lacerated heart of the country. Let the inadequate test furnished by Mr. Jamnadas' resolution suffice.

Patuous.

Before coming to this it is necessary to dispose of a characteristic sophistry in which Sir William Vincent indulged. "What Indians," he said, "wanted, in the words of Lord Sinha, was the repudiation of the principle on which Gen. Dyer acted and not the punishment of individuals, and that was the speaker's view as also the view of the Congress Committee's report." It is true the Congress Commissioners and the people of India have no desire to be vindictive. But if Sir William Vincent condescended to refer to the demands of the Congress Commissioners, he might have reported them accurately. The Commissioners, while making it clear that they had no desire to be vindictive, demanded certain definite actions to be taken if justice was to be done and if the Indian people were to feel satisfied that justice was done. We are not surprised to find Sir William Vincent suppressing this relevant fact in order to seek support in the Congress Report. But, as we have said, we shall not, for the present, judge the Government by the tests furnished by the minimum demand of the people. Let us judge them by the test to which they willingly submit. If they genuinely "record their opinion and express regret that the martial law administration in the Punjab, in 1919, departed from the principles of racial equality and was calculated to deeply wound the self-respect of the Indian population by subjecting them to unnecessary hardships and humiliation," why should they hesitate "to mete out deterrent punishment to the officers who were found guilty of improper exercise of their powers, and to take steps to relieve the Indian revenue of all payments towards gratuities, pensions or compassionate allowances to such officers?" The arguments they bring forward to justify their reluctance to do so are as dishonest as they are fatuous. Take the case of Dyer, the perpetrator of "the blackest crime in history." Sir William Vincent tells us coolly that, as for Dyer's action, the Government's view is the same as expressed in their own despatch and in the despatch of His Majesty's Government. We know what that view is and how any wordy repudiation of that black crime has been belied by the action taken against the criminal. Sir Godfrey Fell supplies the commentary. He said the Government of India had no authority to deal with him in any way other than that in which he was dealt with and that to leave the army in the way in which Dyer did was a disgrace worse than death. And yet this criminal is allowed still to call himself a "Brigadier General." That is, however, a disgrace to the British Army and is its concern. What makes the blood of every Indian boil is to know—and Sir Godfrey Fell's argument amounts to this—that the Government had "the authority" to and, worse, used it, to give him a pension out of India's revenues to enable him to indulge with impunity in activities such as writing the infamous article in the "Globe" which we reproduce elsewhere. And yet in the Indian Legislative Assembly were to be found our "representatives" who acquiesced in this shameful outrage on Indian sentiment—we shall take a charitable view and say that in their enthusiasm for "the tone of moderation and toleration" so readily commended by Sir William Vincent, they failed to realise what they were doing—and that it was after Sir Godfrey Fell's speech that Mr. Jamnadas was convinced of the "honesty" of Government and withdrew the clause demanding deterrent punishment of guilty officers and discontinuing gratuities, pensions, etc., to these officers! So do honeyed words dupe honest men! And Sir William Vincent added the finishing touch to the farce by reiterating that the view of the Government (the same Government which "expressed regret" at the excesses of the martial law administration) regarding Sir Michael O'Dwyer was the same as expressed in their despatch to His Majesty's Government!

Swaraj—The only Remedy.

Another melancholy proof of the refusal of Government really to begin the "New Era" with a clean slate and of the failure of Indian members to interpret the needs of the country was provided by the debate on Mr. Sastri's resolution for the appointment of a committee to consider which of the repressive laws should be repealed and which of them should be modified. That a publicist of Mr. Sastri's eminence and experience should propose such a resolution instead of demanding, as Mr. Khaparde did, the instant repeal of these laws is an illuminating commentary on the manner in which our elementary rights as human beings are going to be vindicated by our neo-legislators. Here was an opportunity for Mr. Sastri, with the support of the Legislative Assembly, to call upon Government immediately to repeal these obnoxious laws. Instead, he presents them with a good excuse to wriggle out of an inconvenient situation, and the subservient Assembly nods assent. It is true that a committee with a two-thirds Indian element is promised, but the Government will not undertake that their report will be accepted by them; only "their opinion will carry the greatest weight!" So that in September the Government may or may not introduce the necessary legislation and the necessary legislation may or may not be repealing—for we know how a committee can be packed to secure a desired end. These repressive laws are a standing menace to our rights as human beings and a disgrace to the Statute-book of any civilized country—for they consign the liberties of individuals to Police *zabardasti* and executive fiat, that is, the whims of district officers. And it is adding insult to injury to pretend to discriminate as to which of them should be repealed. Much emphasis was laid during the debate on the parrot-cry that "the principle of autocracy had been definitely abandoned" in the administration, and yet we have Sir William Vincent telling us that the Government of India cannot rule the country with the aid of the ordinary law of the land, but must call in the aid of weapons of autocracy such as these laws are. We have no illusions about the much-lauded conversion of the bureaucracy. And to us a remark of Sir William Vincent, evidently uttered in an unguarded moment, furnishes the key to their attitude. He drew the attention of the members to Ireland where the drastic measures taken, he reminded them, were in many ways much more severe than those taken in India. The choice of the parallel is not happy for the Government, but it was inevitable. Now what is the outstanding fact about Ireland? It is this: that a nation determined to be free is being coerced by brute force in a manner which has made British Imperialism odious in the eyes of the world. Sir William Vincent in recalling the parallel intended to repudiate the idea that Indian lives were not regarded as less sacred than those of others in other parts of the Empire. But Sir William omitted to mention the curious fact that in this Empire it is only Irishmen, Indians, Egyptians and Ceylonese who are, in moods of panic, so drastically treated. Can he recall occasions when Englishmen in England or the Colonists in any of the Dominions were thus dealt with? He may not say it, but Indians will note that such treatment is reserved only for the subject peoples of the Empire and they will interpret his remark thus: "You complain about the Punjab. Well, we agree that, to a considerable extent, the situation was mishandled. But then it was inevitable. And there is nothing very unusual about it, exceedingly regrettable as it was. We have, on occasions, to deal with subject peoples in this manner if we are to maintain our rule over them. Look at Ireland!" And, it is because the Indian people have realised this fact—this inevitability of Punjabs on lesser or greater scale—about the Empire, that they are determined to stay in it on one condition alone—namely, the condition of being in their own country as much masters as Englishmen are in England and the Colonists are in the Dominions. Dr. Sapru may imagine that such "mistakes" as the Punjab are made impossible in the future and our "representatives" in the Assembly may feel satisfied with the "expression of regret." But the people of India are not so confident about the future. Nor are they yet prepared to let the past be forgotten and forgiven. Lord Reading struck the right note when he said: "When one goes to India one will find the human heart there as we find it in Britain ... I am confident that in India justice must reign supreme and once convinced of that I do not doubt that if India believes I am actuated by these opinions she will give me the same generous reception that I am so eager to give her." Yes, India wants justice—nothing more nor less than justice. But while India will give adequate response to Lord Reading, she cannot tolerate the doing of justice being delayed nor accept what others call justice but what is only a mockery of it. She must feel satisfied and satisfied at once that justice has been done to her. And she will not feel satisfied that justice has been done to her until she wins Swaraj.

WHERE IS THE "NEW ERA"?

The article by Mr. C. F. Andrews on the subject of Begar or Forced Labour which we publish to-day deserves special attention from all those who really desire to witness the dawn of a "New Era" in India. The Government have let out the truth when they acknowledge that the growing popular resentment is due to the "rapid expansion of the Forest Department." Mr. Andrews and other witnesses of the injustice of the system of forced labour prevailing in the Simla hills found that the only excuse made by the Government Officials for not at once abolishing that system was that the Forest Officers would strongly object. Now the Forest Department is a profit making department. The profits from the Bashahr Forests, for example, are enormous; and the officers of that Department, concentrating as they do on profits, naturally object to the abolition of a system which enables them to impress any number of men to do any work they want done on any pay they choose to give. To purchase labour at its current value in the open market, as every other employer is obliged to do, seems to them a retrograde proceeding since it would reduce their profits—to an extent which they alone are, probably, in a position to estimate. But the Indian public which has already begun to demand of Government that it should set an example to private employers in the treatment of Labour, will ask how long a Government Department is to be allowed thus to victimize the population of whole districts, and retard the peaceful progress of the country by promoting discontent of the most bitter kind. There can be no "New Era" while the Government still sanction an abuse of power as iniquitous as any known in the Dark Ages, of which it is a scandalous survival.

Notes of the Day.

Built on the Sand.

The Hon. Sir Surendra Nath Banerjea, by voluntarily announcing that he would devote to charitable purposes a portion of the Rs. 64,000 he would draw annually as the salary of his post, may be disposed to think that he has cut the gordian knot of the question of the Ministers' salaries, which had been perplexing the Bengal Legislative Council. But he is clearly mistaken. While readily acknowledging that the "sacrifice," however insignificant, does credit to the patriotic feelings of himself and his colleagues, we fail to see how this action at all affects the issues raised. The main ground urged in support of the retrenchment of the salaries was that the maximum of Rs. 64,000 per annum allowed by the statute was too high for a poor country like India and that it was also unconscionably too high in comparison with the salaries allowed to Ministers and officials of the same status in all other parts of the world. The personal "sacrifice" of Sir Surendra Nath and his colleagues does not at all meet these issues, but in reality draws a red herring across them. The cost to Government on account of the Ministerial establishment will in no way be reduced and the top-heaviness of the administration will remain as great a curse as it has been all along. Sir Surendranath's and his colleagues' example, while not contributing to the solution of the real difficulty, may prove seriously embarassing to their successors, who may not see eye to eye with them in regard to either the propriety or the genuineness of the "sacrifice" now made. The impossibility of effecting even the slightest retrenchment, in the vital interests of national economy, without disturbing the stability of the whole structure, shows the utter futility of all piece-meal reform and the paramount necessity of overhauling the whole edifice itself, if any real advance is to be made. We emphatically maintain that the result of the debate in the Bengal Council has proved conclusively that the entire superstructure of the "reforms" is built on sand and that it will not be able to stand the test of hard realities and genuine improvements.

Bureaucratic Distrust.

Sir William Vincent's justification of the one-sided composition of the Behar Legislative Council is hardly convincing. It, however, exposes in all its nakedness the rooted distrust of the bureaucracy of the political integrity of even the highest placed Indians. Sir William explains that the reason why the Government of India resolved to go back upon the recommendation of the Joint Committee and the terms of the Government of India Act was that if they stuck to this recommendation and the terms of the Act, the Indian element in the Government would be undesirably large, since there was an Indian Governor too to be taken into account. The plain significance of this statement is that the Government of India have no confidence that an Indian of even the status and antecedents of Lord Sinha will hold the balance even between the European and Indian members of his Council. The reflections which the Government of India's action suggest are hardly creditable to either the Government or Lord Sinha who has tamely acquiesced in this bureaucratic attempt to tinker with the "Reforms." Even apart from the personal aspect of the question, the bureaucracy has been guilty of inexcusable extravagance since it has gone in for three Executive Councillors, where two would have clearly sufficed. The whole episode shows how hollow is the claim of the bureaucracy to have surrendered any of its real privileges.

"Economic" History of Famine.

Even a newly arrived Englishman would not require the gratuitous services of a dilettante historian like the writer in yesterday's issue of our local Anglo-Indian evening contemporary to enlighten him on the fact that India had been suffering from periodical visitations of famine and draught centuries before the advent of the British. But it will require a dozen more historians of the type of "G.K.N." to convince us that in all the pre-British centuries there was no organised attempt—or, as the writer would put it, "scientific campaign" against famines. We shall not attempt to teach history to the writer in the same fashion as commends itself to him, but it is open to him to dive once more and deeper into the economic history of India, as he is perfectly able to do, in spite of his incorrigible predisposition to forget certain aspects of that history whenever he takes into his head to occupy himself with certain other aspects. But the real point is not whether India was acquainted with famines in pre-British days, but that, with all their boasted "scientific" organisation, our British "rulers" have not succeeded even after a century of their rule in banishing famines, or minimising their havoc or even their frequency. On the other hand, what still constitutes "an unpleasant aspect of British rule" is that famine should have a tendency to become not merely periodical, or even a hardy annual, but an ever-green. The question whether it is in the power of our present "rulers" to banish famines from the land or at least to make them less frequent, may be, and is no doubt, debatable. We hold that it is in the power of the British to husband the resources of the country and achieve the result in question. But we cannot accept the contention of the writer that no blame at all attaches to the British for the recurrence of famines with such distressful frequency as is becoming our experience now.

GOVT. OF INDIA AND FORCED LABOUR.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle.")

In the United Provinces, as an answer to the publication of letters and telegrams with regard to Forced Labour in the Kumaon District, near Almora, the Government has issued a press communique which is very instructive. It reminds me of another fateful communique, which was issued, early in 1917, by the Government for the abolition of indenture. The Government, in this earlier communique, warned the Indian public, that they must be patient, and allow time for the adjustment of labour in the Colonies; that they must be prepared to agree to the recruiting of men and women under indenture to be continued until this adjustment of labour had taken place.

A secret Compact.

At the back of this Government communique, was a secret compact between the India Office and the Colonial Office, by which our Indian women were to be recruited (in the proportion of 40 women to every 100 men) for five years longer. This meant nothing more nor less than driving the great majority of these Indian women to prostitution. It meant that this recruiting of Indian women for such a fate was to go on for five years longer, after the solemn pledge had been given by Lord Hardinge, that the indenture system should be abolished as quickly as possible.

The Government of India knew perfectly well, how iniquitous the indenture system was. They knew that it was demoralising to Indian men and Indian women. But there was money in it for the Empire, just as there was money in the iniquitous opium traffic which preceded it. And so they issued that fateful press communique, in January, 1917, stating that the Indian public must put up with the recruiting for indenture a little longer, while adjustment of labour in Fiji and elsewhere was being made.

There is Money in it.

The very same policy of delay would appear to be now used by the Government with regard to the acknowledged evils of the system of Begar, or forced labour. Here again, the Government fully understands, that the thing is a curse to the people of India. But this forced labour is a financial convenience to the Forest Department and to the Public Works Department as well to Government officers on tour and to the Forest Department. There is money in it. For forced labour is obviously sweated labour: it is labour, that is not paid its true market value. Therefore, just as in the case of the Opium Monopoly with China, and the Indenture System with Fiji, so the Indian Government in this present communique, on "Forced Labour," is bent upon delay: although, at the same time, it knows both the dangers of delay and the evil effects which are being produced upon the Indian community by the Begar System.

The Policy of delay.

If any one regards what I have said above as taking too low a view of Government responsibilities within the British Empire, I would point out, that this is the mentality which most unfortunately to-day is to be seen on every side throughout the British Empire. Money has become a God to be worshipped. We live under a Capitalist regime we have only recently had disclosed to us the Oil scandal in the Middle East. If any further proof were required, then we have only to consider for a moment the spectacle of a young and generous Dominion like New Zealand even to-day importing shiploads of Chinese indentured labourers into Samoa (a "mandated" island in the Pacific) in spite of the moral protests of the Samoans themselves. The argument has been that, without indentured labour, the European plantations could not pay such dividends. Morality therefore must be sacrificed to money. The first shipload has already been landed in Samoa, with all the evil consequences which must inevitably ensue to Samoan women.

The Forest Department and Begar.

The vested interests in "Forced Labour," which the Government of India are now seeking to meet and accommodate, are chiefly those of the Forest Department and the P. W. D. The former Department has found this use of forced labour, at a price generally fixed by the Forest Officers, extremely lucrative. It would be interesting, if the Punjab Government, for instance, were to produce the recent balance sheets for the Bashah Forest Estates disclosing the annual profit of those forests to the Government. Other Forest developments have been hardly less lucra-

(Continued on page 8.)

PARLIAMENT TO BE RE-OPENED.

IN PRE-WAR SPLENDOUR.

FORECAST OF PARLIAMENTARY BATTLE.

[illegible]VE BYE ELECTIONS PENDING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 16.

The King will reopen Parliament to-morrow in pre-war splendour. Their Majesties in State robes wearing crowns will drive in a gilded coach escorted by the Household Cavalry to the entrance of the House of Lords. The Footguards will reappear in full glory of bearskins and scarlet tunics. Moreover the Spanish, French, Italian and Japanese Ambassadors have decided to ride to Westminister in their state coaches.

At the House of Lords Their Majesties will be received with ancient pomp and circumstance but no spectators will greet the King in the Royal Gallery as the public are still excluded from Parliament.

This acknowledgement of the Sinn Fein activities presages a topic, which will open the parliamentary battle; for the Independent Liberals and the Labourites will give Ireland the place of honour in their amendments to the Address in preference to the questions of unemployment and retrenchment, which will be clamourously debated later.

CABINET MEETING.

There was a meeting of the Cabinet presided over by Mr. Lloyd George to-day on the eve of what the Government critics describe as its most dangerous session. These critics are not satisfied with the new ministerial appointments on the ground that they are mere reshuffling of places.

The curious fact is that Sir Worthington Evans has not been appointed Minister of Air and it is presumed that Mr. Churchill will carry on with the Air Ministry until a separate Minister is appointed. The changes involve only one bye-election, namely. Dudley.

COMING BYE-ELECTIONS.

Altogether five bye-elections are pending namely East Woolwich, Moseley, Cardiganshire, Penistone and Dudley. The most interesting is the Cardiganshire one, where a religious and political feud of unparalleled bitterness is raging around the personality of Mr. Lloyd George among twenty-three thousand Liberal electors, one section regarding him as the lost leader and the other as the national saviour. There has been much rowdiness. Mr. Evans one the candidates, belongs to the Calvinistic Methodists, whose Ministers are serving both camps.

Mrs. Lloyd George is conducting an active campaign in the district. Seven thousand Conservative electors will probably turn the scale in favour of Mr. Lloyd George, who is expected to make an important statement on the ministerial policy in the House of Commons in order to reassure the doubting Thomases on the eve of polling which will take place on February 8th.

SEAL OF COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

PRESENTED BY KING TO MR. CHURCHILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 16.

In the Privy Council this morning the King handed to Mr. Churchill the seals of the office as Colonial Secretary. Mr. Churchill in the afternoon took farewell of the members of the Army Council and the heads of the departments of the War Office. He will assume his duties at the Colonial Office to-morrow and has inaugurated his regime by sending personal telegrams of greeting to the Premiers of the Dominions.

"WESTMINSTER GAZETTE'S" COMMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 16.

Commenting upon the ministerial changes the "Westminster Gazette" reiterates its doubts as to Mr. Churchill's fitness for the Colonial Office. The journal, however, confesses that he has begun well with his Saturday's speech and his reference to South Africa containing the hint that he has not altogether forgotten his liberalism. The "Westminster" adds that, if Mr. Churchill brings to the problems of his office the courage and inspiration with which Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman secured a loyal colony for the Empire, his tenure of the new post will be memorable.

CABLE ITEMS.

Mr. Montagu was to-day received in audience by the King.

Mr. Tait, formerly principal of the Baroda College, has left £11,000.

The deaths are announced of Lieut.-General A. G. Handcock and an ex-member of Parliament Mr. Alexander Mylie.

IRELAND AND EGYPT.

MR. CHURCHILL'S OPTIMISM

RECALLS CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN'S LIBERALISM.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 11 a.m., Feb. 16.

Refering in the course of his speech at the Reading banquet to the difficulties with Ireland and Egypt Mr. Churchill said he remembered that fifteen years ago when he first had the honour to serve the Crown in an official capacity, the difficulties in South Africa seemed just as formidable and perplexing as any confronting us and the Empire to-day, but by bold action and simultaneously by that understanding, for which the memory of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman would always be esteemed, we entered a course with regard to South Africa, which we had never since had reason to regret. Therefore he was hopeful and confident that the difficulties would diminish.

TURKISH DELEGATIONS

PORTE'S NOMINEES TO ACT AS MOUTHPIECE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., Feb. 16.

It is announced that of the two separate Turkish delegations coming to the Near Eastern Conference in London only the Porte's delegation will be admitted and the Nationalists must use it as their mouthpiece. It is hoped that complications will be avoided by the two delegations coming to an understanding before February 21st.

Satisfaction is expressed in London that Bekir Sami Bey, Foreign Minister of the Angora Government, and a well-known moderate, will head the Nationalist delegation and not Mukhtar Bey as previously announced.

SCHOOLS RE-OPENED IN CAIRO

PARENTS GIVE GUARANTEES.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., Feb. 16.

Cairo.—Some of the secondary schools have reopened. Numerous parents of students have given the guarantees required by the Government.

DEATH OF GENERAL KUROPATKIN

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., Feb. 16.

A Moscow wireless message announces the death of the famous Russian general Kuropatkin.

The late General Alexsi Nikolaivich Kuropatkin of Russia, whose death is announced by Reuter, was born in 1848 and entered the army in 1864. From 1872 to 1874 he studied at the Nicholas Staff College, after which he spent a short time with the French troops in Algiers In 1875 he was employed in diplomatic work in Kashgaria and in 1876 he took part in military operations in Turkistan, Kokan and Samerkand. In the war of 1877-78 against Turkey he earned a great reputation as Chief of Staff to the younger Skobdev, and after the war he wrote a detailed and critical history of the operations which is still regarded as the classical work on the subject and is available for other nations in the German translation by Major Krahmer. After the war he served again on the South-eastern borders in command of the Turkestan Rifle Brigade, and in 1881 he won further fame by a march of 500 miles from Turkistan to Geok-Tepe, taking part in the storming of the latter place. In 1882 he was promoted Major-General, at the early age of 34 and he henceforth was regarded by the army as the natural successor of Skobelew. In 1890 he was promoted Lieutenant-General, and thirteen years later having acquired in peace and war the reputation of being one of the foremost soldiers of Europe, he quitted the post of Minister of War which he then held and took command of the Russian army then gathering in Manchuria for the contest with Japan. His ill-success in the great war of 1904-5, astonishing as it seemed at the time, was largely attributable to his subjection to the superior command of Admiral Alexeiw, the Tsar's Viceroy in the Far East, and to internal friction amongst the generals, though his history of the war (Eng. trans 1909) he frankly admitted his own mistakes and paid the highest tribute to the gallantry of the troops who had been committed to battle under conditions unfavourable to success After the defeat of Mukden and the retirement of the whole army to Tieling he resigned the command to General Linievich; taking the latter officer's place at the head one of the three armies in Manchuria.

DUKE AT RAWALPINDI.

PARTIAL HARTAL TO-DAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RAWALPINDI, Feb. 16.

The Duke of Connaught arrived shortly after 3-30 and was received at the station by Sir Edward Maclagan, Lord Rawlinson and General Burdwood and respective staffs.

Non-Cooperationists have been busy locally in anticipation of the Duke's visit and have declared partial *hartal*, to-morrow.

To-morrow morning, the Duke presents colours to the 51st Sikhs and the 31st Punjabis. Others who should have been presented colours have not arrived from England. A number of decorations will also be presented to officers, chiefly D.S.Os. and M.Cs. In the afternoon there will be a garden party given by Indian officers serving in the Northern Command.

BOYCOTT OF BRITISH TRADE.

LORD INVERNAIRN ON MR. GANDHI'S PROPOSAL.

HIS SURPRISE AT LABOUR ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., Feb. 16.

Lord Invernairn, formerly Sir William Beardmore, writing in the "Journal of Imperial Commerce" on Mr. Ghandhi's proposal to boycott British trade, says he is surprised to see the Labourites in Britain endorsing the movement in view of unemployment in Britain whose trade with India must at present amount to at least eight millions sterling annually, which would be lost if Non-Cooperation were successful. Mr. Gandhi is asking his followers to commit suicide by abjuring British goods—supposing they were able to do so—and the workers of Britain would certainly ask more potent arguments before themselves committing suicide for so shadowy an ideal.

EFFECT OF BRITISH TRADE DEPRESSION.

EXHIBITION TOUR IN DOMINIONS POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 10-30 a.m., Feb. 16.

Owing to trade depression the proposed trade exhibition tour in the Dominions has been postponed, as it has been found impossible to secure the requisite support of five hundred subscribing firms to make the exhibition profitable. The idea, however, has not been abandoned and negotiations with a view to completing the number of participants required are still proceeding.

PAISLEY THREAD MILLS WORKING FULL TIME.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 16.

The Coats thread mills in Paisley have reverted to full time after short time due to the accumulation of stocks. The prospects are regarded as good.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.

"DAILY NEWS" FINED £100 AND COSTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 14.
Recd. 2 p.m., Feb. 16.

The King's Bench has fined the "Daily News" a hundred sterling and costs for publishing a letter from a depositor in the Farrow's Bank which assumed the prosecution's charges to be true. The paper has apologised.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

MADRAS COUNCIL'S VICTORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

The Legislative Council reassembled to-day. The Governor watched the proceedings for the best part of the forenoon. As in the case of the salary of the Deputy President, there was a heated debate on the question of the salaries of the three council secretaries to assist the Ministers in the discharge of their duties. The three secretaries have been nominated by the Governor from the party in power namely, the non-Brahmin Party and one of the Ministers moved that the pay of each secretary be Rs. 500 per mensem. There was considerable opposition to the motion on the ground that the necessity for the appointment of secretaries had not been shown and that the budget meeting was the time when such a proposition should be brought before the Council. It was contended by the Ministerial supporters who were in majority, that the appointment of Secretaries was provided for in the Act and the Council had only to consider what salaries they were to get.

The debate on this motion was so prolonged that Sir Lionel Davidson applied for closure.

This was carried, and the amendment to put off the question of salary to the Budget time was vetoed by a large majority, and the motion fixing Rs. 500 as salary was passed.

SIGNAL SUCCESS OVER EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

Resolutions of general public interest of which members had given notice, were then taken up for discussion, there being 67 resolutions of purely provincial importance. There was considerable discussion in the Council over the question of embodying the principles of land revenue assessment in legislation. Attempts to carry the resolution of the kind in the past had been defeated under the old regime, but today Mr. P. Siva Rao scored a signal victory over the Executive Government by carrying his motion with an overwhelming majority. The Finance Member and the member in charge of Revenue strenuously opposed the motion as calculated to cut off a very large share of the progressive revenues of the Presidency at a time when there were schemes pending for improving the pay and prospects of the non-gazetted officers and village officers, which would cost over four crores of rupees.

The motion was carried, 76 voting for and 17 voting against. Two of the Ministers voted with the Executive Government and the other remained neutral.

MR. HASSAN IMAM.

TO REPRESENT INDIAN MUSLIMS

PUBLIC PERTURBED.

(From a Correspondent.)

GAYA, Feb. 15.

The public is perturbed by the rumour current that the Government of India has selected Mr. Hasan Imam, Deputy President, Behar Legislative Council, to represent Indian Muslims at the coming Conference in London to revise the Treaty of Sevres.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

FEW RESIGNATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The Nagpur session of the Indian National Congress having altered its Creed, the following members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have resigned their membership of the Committee:—

Messrs. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, B. S. Kamat, T. A. Kulkarni, D. G. Dalvi, N. V. Gokhale, J. R. Gilder, K. G. Wagle, M. D. Alteker, S. P. Kabadi, J. H. Billimoria, H. K. Patwardhan, Vrijlal V. Mody, Ratilal Mohandas, Ratansey D. Morarji, Mawji Govindjee Sheth, Kanji Dwarkadas, J. R. Gharpure, G. B. Vaidya, R. M. Alpaiwala, Harjiwan K. Mehta, V. S. Trilokeker, K. D. Khote, P. R. Green, E. N. Dandeker, C. H. Plumber and V. G. Pitale.

MR. GOKHALE'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 15.

Mr. Gokhale's death anniversary falls on the 19th instant and the Deccan Sabha is preparing to celebrate the occasion. There will be on that day an address on Mr. Gokhale's life-work by Prof. Rajwade, a former colleague of Mr. Gokhale in the Fergusson College. There will also be a similar function at the Servants of India Society.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

There was a quieter tone in the market to-day and coal shares were in rather less inquiry, and in one or two instances prices showed a slight easier off due to profit taking. The jute section was quiet in sympathy with the dull hessian market and with sellers of most stocks quotations were easier. In the miscellaneous section, there was not so much doing in cotton shares with prices inclined to fall. Business generally in this section was quiet. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Aldih 190; Aurrung 11/2; Benga 985; Bengal Giridih 28/4 cum divd; Borre 30/4; Borcola 2 prem; Burrakur 55/8 and 55/12 s 1; Caledonian 10/8; Central Pench 9/4; Central Dharmabund 19/12; Equitable 43/12; Fularibad 15-8; Ghusick 25/10; Minto 31-8; Mundalpore (fully paid) 114; Mundalpore (contry) 22 prem; Neetooria 13/8; New Beerbhoom 41/4; New Kessurgarh 37/4; New Sinidih 9/4; Ondal 41-4; Pench River 14/8; Patmohna 16/8; Raneegunge 62; Sendra 32; Suratand 1¾/4; Sutikdih 15/4.

Jute:—Anglo India (pref) 103; Auckland 300; Birla 7/12 s 1; Budge Budge (pref) 104, Benjamin 6 discount, Century 7, Empire 72; Hooghly (pref) 13/4; Kamarhatty 915; Kanknarrah 520 s 1; Lawrence 651/8; Lansdowne 365; New Central (pref) 101; Northbrook 68/8 and 71 s 1; Nuddea 55; Reliance 46/8 s 1, Waverley 11/8.

Miscellaneous:—Alliance Bank (pref) 88; Agra United Mills 8/14; Bank of Bengal 1950 cum rights, British Ceylon Corporation 10/8; British India tobacco 5; British India Corporation (ord) 10/8 and 11 s 1; (def) 17/6; Britannia Biscuits 6/4 and 5/12 s 1; Burn and Coy 6 per cent (pref) 87 x.d., Cawnpore Sugar 45; Dunbar Cotton 565; Great Eastern Hotel 207/8, Hume Pipes 11/4; Indian Iron and Steel (old) 80 and (new) 20 discount, Kumardhubi Engineering (pref) 70; Madan Theatres 12/8; New Savan Sugar 9/12; Russa Engineering 134 s 1; Scindia Steam Navigation 22 discount; Tinnevelly Textile 18/12.

Government Paper 3½ per cent was quoted at Rs 54/10 and small lots at Rs. 55. War Bonds short loans at Rs. 99/8; 1925 at 98/8 and 1928 at 98/10.

INDIGENOUS MEDICAL SYSTEMS.

MOTION FOR THEIR DEVELOPMENT FAILS.

EMBARGO ON RICE EXPORT.

RESOLUTION FOR RAISING WITHDRAWN.

COUNCIL OF STATE PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 16.

The Council of State met at eleven this morning, Mr. Muddiman presiding. Five non-official resolutions were put on the agenda. At question time Mr. Bhurgri withdrew his questions about General Dyer and Sir Michael O'Dwyer amidst cheers.

Replying to Mr. Khaparde the Home Member said that at the request of the Secretary of State the Government of India had expressed their opinion on part one and two of the Esher Report. They proposed to afford opportunity to legislative houses to express their views on it, and they had also asked the Secretary of State to defer final decision on the Esher Report till the Indian Legislature had expressed opinion on it. The Government was ready to modify their views, already expressed, provided they were convinced of such necessity.

Replying to another question by the same member, Sir William Vincent said that since the publication of the Mesopotamia Commission's Report all communications dealing with matters official had been sent from the Governor General in Council, but they were supplemented by private telegrams from the Viceroy, if His Excellency wished to express his personal opinion on it. In reply to a further question by Mr. Khaparde, Sir George Barnes said they had received no reply from the Secrtary of State on their despatches about the position of Indians in East Africa. This was partly delayed by the resignation of Lord Milner.

RACIAL PREFERENCE IN RLYS. DENIED!

Replying to the Maharaja of Kassimbazar's several questions regarding the distinctions between Indian and European employees in the B. N. Railway and E.B. Railways, the Commerce Member denied there were distinctions between pay and allowances of men doing work of the same character, whether they be Europeans or Indians or Anglo-Indians. Replying to Sir M. Dadabhoy, Sir G. Barnes said that the Government was anxious to remove early the restrictions on the transport of coal and there was no intention of making this control permanent.

The president read a telegram from the Duke of Connaught deeply appreciating the resolution passed by the council for free distribution of his speech in all vernaculars throughout the country.

POPULAR DISSATISFACTION IGNORED.

Before proceeding with the business on the agenda, the president announced the receipt of a notice from Mr. Khaparde who wanted to move for the adjournment of the house in order to draw the attention of the Government to the fact of the closing of the shops in Delhi city on the occasion of the opening of the Indian Legislatures, so that steps might be taken to appease popular dissatisfaction of which such signs are symptoms. The president further said that as it was a matter of urgent public importance, according to the rules, he would take the opinion of the council as to how many were in favour of it. The rules required that there should be fifteen members to support leave being granted for discussion.

Here Mr. Khaparde wanted to explain himself but the president insisted on taking vote and asked members who were in favour of leave being given to rise in their places. But no one stood up and the president declared that Mr. Khaparde had no support and leave therefore was not granted. The council then proceeded with the discussion of resolutions.

INDIGENOUS MEDICAL SYSTEMS.

Lala Sukhbeir Singh moved his resolution recommending to every provincial Government (1) the desirability of having an Ayurvedic and Tibbi medical college in their province, (2) taking measures to develop Indian drugs and (3) appointing Vaidyas and Hakims in every dispensary to treat patients by indigenous methods. He said that this question had been agitating the public mind for a considerable time, but all previous attempts to secure Government's consent to the improvement of his system had failed for reason of solid official majorities in councils. The fact was that Government was so much committed to everything western that they would not like to encourage indigenous medical systems, much less try to place it on a scientific basis. The mover dwelt at length on the utility of the Ayurvedic and Tibbi system which had stood the test of centuries and appealed to Government to see their way to meet the public demand.

Raja Sir Harnam Singh said that he did not see any useful purpose would be served by bringing the question of indigenous medical system before this Council. The matter should be left to the provinces. Moreover, it would be an experiment of doubtful utility to try to go back to a stereotyped and a stationary system when a most advanced system of Western medicine had already found favour with the whole civilized world.

The Hon. Mr. R. B. Naidu supported the motion, and said that European doctors ought to engage their attention to the Indian medical systems.

"BAD WORKING."

Sir William Vincent said that Government had taken a sympathetic attitude towards the indigenous medical system. In fact they asked the local Governments to encourage it, but reports about its working had been so bad that he did not like to injure the feelings of members by reading them verbatim. As for the grant to the Ayurvedic College, Delhi, Government were ready to help, if they were approached with a proper scheme. He was told that Mr. Gandhi had already opened it the other day. The matter was now a "transferred" subject in the provinces, and it was for Ministers to see what the public demand was and to try to meet it. He asked the Council to vote for Government, for it would be wrong for a central Executive to interfere at all with a "transferred" subject. He would, however, be glad to send to local Governments the proceedings of this Council on the motion.

The Hon. Mr. P. Sohna dwelt at length on the great need for encouraging the development of Ayurvedic and Unani system, but felt that the matter should more fittingly be left to local governments to tackle. He urged the mover to withdraw his motion.

Surgeon-General Edwards, in the course of a long speech, made a detailed survey of the Ayurvedic and Unani system. He said there were nothing like Eastern and Western systems of medicine. The whole of the civilised world, including Japan and China, were using the so-called Western system. India was the only country where another system was prevalent. Now what particularly seemed attractive in indigenous medical system was that the training in this was cheap. He felt that if the state allowed Hakims to practice in their own service they must be certain that the practitioner could diagonise properly so that human life could be entrusted to his care. So the standard of efficiency that Government would set up in regard to the system would be as strict as that existing in the Western method. It would be the best plan if some expert Hakims and Vaids formed a committee and set forth the principles of their system and try to show if they contained anything yet unknown to the Western system. The cost of trying to establish colleges in every province would be enormous and Government could not incur it without being certain that it was essential in the interest of medical science. Government had already established medical reserve institute at Calcutta and Bombay.

FEAR OF ADMIXTURE.

Mr. Hammons, opposing the motion, said that it would do great harm if in the same place two systems of medicine were made available, for that would create a form of rivalry. Moreover, Indians would not like to place it on a scientific basis which might involve some admixture of two medical sciences.

Lallubhai Samaldas Mehta urged that old indigenous systems had to be examined. Research work in these systems could not go on for want of encouragement. A serious attempt must be made to see how far they could replace Allopathic medicine by indigenous one, and thereby afford medical relief to ninety percent of the poor population. In view of assurance of Sir William Vincent, the resolution might be withdrawn.

Sir Umar Hayatkhan wanted that local Governments should spend more money on indigenous medicines than now.

Mr. Khaparde observed that whatever be the scientific reasons, it had been practically found that indigenous medicines were more useful and cheap. Along with the Allopathic dispensaries, Government must also start Ayurvedic and Tibbi dispensaries. Nothing was bad merely because it was old, nor was anything good, merely because it was new. Old and new must stand together and Government should, therefore, provide facilities for old as they did for new.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha, in his reply maintained his views and pressed that the resolution, which was well-guarded and was merely recommendatory should be accepted.

Sir William Vincent pointed out that as Executive Government they were not prepared to exercise any undue influence on local Governments. It was beyond their power to do so.

The President suggested to the mover to add the words "as far as practicable" at the end of the resolution.

RESOLUTION LOST.

This Lala Sukhbir Sinha accepted and the resolution with the addition of these words was put and declared lost.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha pressed for divi..

(Continued on page 8.)

MR. YAKUB HASSAN.

ARRESTED AND SENTENCED FOR SIX MONTHS.

SAME PUNISHMENT TO 3 CO-WORKERS.

SEQUEL TO A PROHIBITORY ORDER

The Secretary of the Khilafat Committee, Calicut, wires under date February 16:—

Messrs. Yakub Hassan, Madhavan Nair, Gopala Menon and Moideen Koya were served the following order, and arrested at 3 p.m. to-day:—

In the Court of the District Magistrate of Malabar.

Orders under sections 107 and 114 C.P.C.

Whereas orders were served severally on (1) Yakub Hussan, (2) Madhavan Nair, (3) Moideen Koya, and (4) Gopalai Menon, lawfully promulgated under section 144 C.P.C., prohibiting them from holding a political meeting in Calicut, on or about the 16th instant, and Whereas it has come to my knowledge that the first mentioned, in consultation with the counter-petitioners 2 to 4 and others, has decided to disobey the prohibitory orders, and Whereas a meeting, convened in disobedience of orders thus lawfully promulgated, will invitably lead to a breach of the peace and disturb the public tranquility, I now, as provided by sec. 107 C.P.C., call upon the counter-petitioners warned about to show cause forthwith why they should not be bound over to keep the peace in their own bond and one surety each of Rs. 1,000, whereas the holding of such a meeting by counter-petitioners will be contrary to law and the prohibitory order served on the counter-petitioners, and will inevitably result in a breach of the peace, and Whereas such breach of the peace cannot for the reasons given above be prevented except by the immediate arrest of the counter-petitioners, as provided by sec. 114 C.P.C., I do hereby order their arrest under warrants issued by this Court.

Given under my hand and seal of this Court.

(Sd.) E. F. THOMAS,
District Magistrate of Malabar.

Later on, they refused to give an undertaking, and were committed to the jail for six months."

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND FORCED LABOUR.

Continued from Page 6.

Five. These developments have only been possible owing to the use of forced labour.

Coolie Utar and Begar.

The Government communique attempts to draw a subtle distinction between Coolie "Utar", which it calls "paid impressed labour" (note that polite word impressed labour: the word forced labour is avoided) and "Coolie Begar," which it calls unpaid impressed labour (again the word "impressed"!) apart from the fact, that this terminology does not exist elsewhere and Begar is used all over India for forced labour of any kind, the distinction between "paid" and "unpaid" forced labour is a very poor one after all. The "paid" forced labour is hardly ever adequately paid: it is sweated labour. The whole stress lies upon the one word "forced." Forced labour is forced labour, whether paid or unpaid.

A Government Admission.

The Government press communique makes one significant admission. It states that "Begar", (i.e., unpaid forced labour) is strictly forbidden by Government. This is news worth having. Only as recently as November 6, 1920, I came across an instance of such unpaid "Begar," on the part of a Government official. What is clearly needed now, is that this information,—that "Begar" is strictly forbidden by Government,—should be at once communicated in all the vernaculars to the people themselves for their own information and protection. I am quite certain, that this prohibition of "Begar" by Government is not known throughout India. The common idea is, that Government officials are among the chief offenders.

The reason of the resentment of the Hill men, in the Kumaon Hills, is explained in this communique itself. The Government writes as follows:—

"In recent years, mainly owing to the rapid expansion of the Forest Department, the demands for "Utar" have greatly increased, and the obligation of furnishing "Utar" has caused growing resentment Here the cat is let out of the bag. We have seen how the Forest Department, in recent years, has become a highly lucrative concern, and now we are told by Government itself, that its rapid expansion has been due to the press-gang methods of forced labour.

How Long Shall This Iniquity go on?

The question is, How long shall this iniquity go on? And it is just here, that the Government communique is so wholly unsatisfactory from the public point of views; it reminds one of the earlier communique on indentured labour. It does not speak of any immediate, or even speedy, abandonment of the whole system. All it says is this:—

"The question of the reduction and eventual abolition of "Utar," or impressed paid coolie transport in Kumaun, has, during the past year, received the earliest attention of the United Provinces Government."

Eventual Abolition not enough.

"Reduction and *eventual* abolition," will not do! We can never forget how such a phrase, only a short time ago, meant five years' extension to the indenture system; and this phrase may well mean five years' extension to the Begar system. No, we must have something far more definite than that! In a very few months' time, the Forest Begar will be at its height again, if, before that, it is not stopped. "Begar" is evil, wholly evil, and nothing but evil. It must not be allowed to go on for a day longer. Morality must not any longer be sacrificed to money. Human liberty is far too precious a thing to be bbartered away for a few more lakhs of rupees to the credit of the Forest Department.

STRIKES IN BOMBAY.

B. B. & C. I. MEN DETERMINED.

The situation in the strike of the men employed in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's workshop at Parel remained unchanged, yesterday. The men were quite orderly and peaceful and there was no disturbance of any dimension during the day. It appears that the men are determined to continue the strike to any length of time if at least till two of their demands, namely, the house allowance and an assurance that the gratuity will not be forfeited in case of strikes, are conceded.

The strike of the petrol workers at Sewree, is also continuing.

CALCUTTA TRAM STRIKE.

ARBITRATION COMMITTEE SUGGESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

The tram strike continues. Some cars driven by Anglo-Indians were out yesterday and more cars are expected to run to-day. Referring to the appointment of the Arbitration Committee, the Company said that the suggesion ought to have come soon after the strike, had it been genuine.

MADRAS TRAM STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 15.

Although the tramway strike still continues, the Company may be able with the help of the new hands to resume service partially. Some six cars were being run to-day, between Egmore and Royapuram. It is stated more cars will be run to-morrow, probably on all the sections of the line.

MILL TROUBLE AT BROACH.

NARBADA MILLS WORKMEN OUT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BROACH, Feb. 15.

Not being satisfied with Ben Ansuya's award to which they agreed before, the men belonging to the spinning and weaving section of the Broach Saraswati (Narbada) Mills, at the close of the day's work on Saturday last, threw the bobbins at the Secretary and Spinning Master and struck work without consulting the Council of their Union. The authorities of the mills put up a notice that they had closed the mills and the mill-hands should receive their wages up to the 12th instant. The mills are not working, and the men are holding meetings.

O. R. RY. STRIKE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 15.

The strike situation on the O. and R. Railway remains much the same as on the previous four days. Every precaution has been taken by the police for the protection of entrances to workshops and strong armed guards are guarding different Government offices and railway offices in particular. Yesterday at about 9 a.m., the strikers held a conference at the railway ground and subsequently interviewed the Loco. Superintendent, resulting in 750 men returning to work in loco. shops and 400 in the carriage and wagon shops out of about 3,000 employed in both the shops. There are many others willing to resume their duties, but for fear of their comrade strikers they are unable to do so.

STRIKE ENDS AND RESUMES.

After resuming work the O. and R. Railway strikers went out again and the loco. and carriage shops have been closed. A fresh conference will be held to-morrow. The strikers are expecting Mr. Miller from Lahore.

LOCKOUT ON O. & R. RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 16.

It is understood that O. and R. Railway has intimated a lock-out till the 21st instant. The "Indian Daily Telegraph" says that India can congratulate itself on the restoration of harmonious relations which must inevitably result from the Punjab debate.

STRIKE IN A GUN FACTORY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 16.

About 3,000 workers of the Ichapur Gun and Shell Factory have gone on strike since Saturday last, and have not returned yet to work. The men demand increased wages.

INDIGENOUS MEDICAL SYSTEMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

sion. The voting was eleven for and thirty two against.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH.

The Council, reassembling after lunch, proceeded to discuss other resolutions on the agenda paper. The President intimated that they would sit till they had finished the day's programme.

EXPORT OF RICE.

Khan Bahadur Ahmed Thambi Maricair, in moving that restrictions on the export of rice from India to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements be removed forthwith, observed that Indians in these colonies had undergone a great deal of suffering by eating Burma rice and other inferior kinds of rice. Even this inferior quality they could not get in sufficient quantity and consequently several of them had starved and died. The Government of India had recently removed the restriction on the importation of rice from Burma, and merchants had consigned large quantities of rice to all ports throughout India and a large stock was lying undisposed in all ports. This clearly showed that India had large and surplus quantity than was required for its own consumption. If Government still insisted on the retention of restriction it would not only be a great hardship to Indian people domiciled in those colonies but it would be a loss to commercial public.

MR. CHETTIAR'S AMENDMENT.

Hon. Mr. Annamalai Chettiar brought forward an amendment to Mr. Maricair's resolution to the effect that restrictions imposed on the export of rice from South India to the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malaya States be relaxed, so as to allow of an export of fifteen thousand tons per quarter to these Colonies. He said that inter-provincial arrangements having been withdrawn, the price of rice had not gone up in South India and the export of fifteen thousand tons per quarter would not enhance the price. Because of silence of Indians in these Colonies, they should not be made to suger. If petitions were wanted Government would have received a good many every month, but they were silent on account of the war and the wisdom which prevented them from being noisy must not earn for them the penalty of permanent stoppage of supplies.

Mr. Holberton said he was quite moved by the fact that some mills were being shut up in South India, but he believed the whole question must be settled by the Government in consideration with the whole scheme of control, which was one of the evils and aftermaths of the war. They could not separate one province from the rest of India, but if export from Madras was to be allowed freely, then Burma's obligation to reserve in stock one million and one hundred thousand tons of rice for India be cancelled. The President asked the speaker if he intended to move a definite amendment. Mr. Holberton declined.

NEED OF BEING "CAUTIOUS"

The Hon. Mr. Sarma said that Government of India were perfectly at one with the mover that the true interests of the country would be served by relaxing all restrictions on the export of rice as early as possible. Of course, no Government machinery could ever advance the interests of the country by tinkering with the trade. Government also realised that the country was losing a large quantity of money which would have come in but for restrictions on export, but Government felt that it would be wise to be cautious at the present moment, and not relax restrictions all at once until the situation was quite promising. Government was not in a position to take the same view of foodstuffs position now, as Mr. Maricair. The speech of the mover and that of Mr. Chettiar proceeded on the assumption that there was enough food in the country. That assumption however, did not bear the test of facts. The Government of India had been slowly relaxing all restrictions until now and the only relaxation placed now upon free trade was that India should be permitted to export certain quantities to the countries which had hitherto been relying upon them and that Burma should be permitted to export to India as well as to outside countries all her surplus with the proviso that Burma should supply India as much as she needed, namely one million and one hundred thousand tons.

Several provinces had suffered acute distress and some of them had even reported famine and outturn during 1920-21 was far from sufficient to meet the needs of the people of India. If Government of India had prevented Burma from selling her rice to any country she pleased, it was because they feared that stocks in India were not superabundant and might not be sufficient. What justification was there, he asked, to permit India to export rice to foreign countries for the benefit of merchants. The Ceylon Government had represented to the Government of India that if they were compelled to buy only from Burma there might be difficulties and therefore wanted that Ceylonese should be be permitted to buy from Madras. Government agreed to allow export up to a certain quantity with safety.

NO FORCE IN ARGUMENT.

Proceeding, the Revenue Member said it was curious that Government had so far received no representation from Southern India complaining of the inconvenience caused by surplus rice. He did not see any force in the argument that rice should be exported to the Straits and the Malay States because it was inhabited by Indians. Other countries like South Africa and Mauritius had Indian residents and were exactly on the same footing as the Straits and the Malay States. Moreover, what guarantee was there that the export of rice to these places would not be re-exported by them at profit.

Continuing, Mr. Sarma quoted figures to show that the price of rice in Southern India had gone higher during the last few years than in other parts of the country These facts did not seem to show that rice stock in that Presidency was rotting for the want of export as Mr. Maricair would seem to think. Thus it would appear that there was not much difference between Mr. Maricair and Government on the general question of principle. Government was quite willing to remove all restrictions on the export to outside countries as they had removed in the provincial restrictions in India, but the food-situation in India was not so encouraging as to remove restrictions now.

Sardar Jagindar Singh pointed out that in India the producer was also the consumer, and a population had greatly suffered by restrictions, but if the export has been allowed, more money would have come into the country, thereby removing the exchange trouble. The Government of India would not be well advised to lose foreign markets in agriculture which was the back bone of the whole country. He challenged Government's forecast which he said was based on incorrect figures.

Mr. Kale said the cry for removal of embargo proceeded more from the Southern merchants then from the cultivators. Moreover, the agitator's great complaint against the Government was that they made the country poor by deliberately exporting foodstuffs from India. At the head of this, the Government themselves felt that there was a danger of shortage of foodstuffs and they had to safeguard it. He therefore opposed the motion.

Sir M. Dadabhoy supported the Government view to maintain embargo till conditions had improved. They should not mind temporarily losing foreign markets, if Indian interest demanded it.

Mr. Maung Po Bye (Burma) said Burma did not mind exporting rice to India, but they objected to the Indian people making profit over it by re-exporting it.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan said if the embargo continued, cultivators won't get more money for their products to meet with the comparative increase in land revenue. The result would be that there would be multiplication in Mr. Gandhi's followers.

LEARN FROM HISTORY OF FAMINES

Sir Dinshaw Wacha said the Government was doing the right thing at the present stage when the country was faced with the question of starvation or no starvation He was personally a free trader, but the history of the past famines should make them wise not to release surplus of food stuffs till there was a very wide margin. The speaker here quoted the case of cotton merchants of Bombay, who were greatly alarmed when the prices of cotton went considerably low. The Government of India then sent Mr. Howard down to Bombay for personal enquiry. The result was that the agitation was found to be confined to the middle-class only. Similarly, Government would not act wisely, if they continued to ignore the agitation of the merchant classes.

The Maharaja of Kassambazar also opposed the motion.

Mr. Chettivar, replying, said he was ready to reduce his demand for export from fifteen thousand tons.

Mr. Maricair said that he was there in the Council representing the real feelings of paddy-cultivators and merchants, and he was, therefore, sorry for the opposition offered to his resolution. He was disappointed at the attitude of the Government who wanted to permit in continuing restrictions on the export, but as he was sure that his resolution, if proposed, would be lost, he thought it better to withdraw it, but hoped that as soon as Government found themselves in possession of all the facts concerning the traders as well as the consumers they would relax the restrictions.

RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN.

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

At this stage a quarter to five, the Council adjourned till Monday, the 21st instant, when Sir Zulfigarali Khan's resolution will be given a chance of priority. The resolution urges that in the matter of religious susceptibilities, the Secretary of State should take into consideration public opinion in this country.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Gandhi left Delhi on Tuesday for Bhiwani.

A military officer of the R.A.F. is charged with cheating Messrs. V. V. Asuwal and Co. of the Grand Hotel, Calcutta giving a bogus cheque. He was arrested in Bombay and brught down to Calcutta.

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The creation of a permanent Department of Industries in the place of the Board of Industries is officially announced.

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The Viceroy will hold an investiture at the Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, on the 17th March.

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Sir Baden Powell, Chief Scout and Lady Powell arrived in Madras on Tuesday from Calcutta. They are staying at Government House.

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The city of Benares is expected to arrive in the Howrah port on Sunday next with 116 passengers. On account of a heavy list of homeward passengers from Calcutta, the East Indian Railway authorities have arranged to run a duplicate mail for Bombay on Thursday in addition to the Homeward Express.

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The Trustees of the late Sir Ratn Tata have given to the Bhandarkar Research Institute a donation of Rs. 25,000 for the erection of a hall for the Persian and Arabic section of the Institute.

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The Deccan Sabha Poona, has passed a resolution demanding an enquiry into the Indian problem in Fiji.

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A National School has been opened at Shegaon (Berar).

BEHAR LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Feb. 15.

The first meeting of the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council was held at 11-15 to day, Sir Walter Maude presiding.

Mr. Mahomed Yunus moved a resolution, expressing the Council's satisfaction at the appointment of Lord Sinha of Raipur a Governor of Bihar and Orissa and in the course of a speech traced the brilliant career of his Excellency from his practice at the Bar up to his appointment as the first Indian Governor of a province and expressed gratitude of Indians to His Majesty for the appointment. The resolution was seconded and supported by a number of members and passed unanimously.

Sir Walter Maude then announced that his Excellency the Governor had approved the election of Mr. Hassan Imam as Deputy President of the Council.

The President also stated that a member from the panel would take the presidential seat to-day as the Deputy President was not present and as Sir Walter had to introduce certain heads of the budget. A member rose to a point of order and asked how one of the members of the panel could preside, when the President was actually present in the Council. The President explained the rules and vacated the chair.

Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath then took the presidential chair.

The Hon. Mr. Le Mesurier then presented the budget for 1921-22.

THE BUDGET.

The Hon. Mr. Le Mesurier, in introducing the Budget, explained the changes that had been introduced to attain financial autonomy and said that the present budget had been presented with the united consent of the representatives of the Executive Government and of the Legislative Council. After tracing the changes in the financial position since the Montagu-Chelmsford Report, he said that the net result was that with an initial estimated recurring revenue of 47,181,000 and a recurring expenditure 46,745,000, there was a small surplus of a little over 4 lakhs.

At the time of adjournment for lunch, the Council was engaged in hearing members of the Executive Council and Ministers, who explained various items of the Budget relating to their departments and, when the Council reassembled after lunch, Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath took the presidential chair.

Mr. Yunus then rose to a point of order and pointed out that under the rules one of the panel of the Chairman could preside when both the President and the Deputy President were absent and that the Rai Bahadur could not preside. Rai Bahadur Dwarkanath desired to leave the matter to the sense of the meeting. Mr. Yunus pointed out that that was not a question of constitution, and the Rai Bahadur then vacated the chair and Mr. Hassan Imam, who attended after lunch, then presided.

After the presentation of the Budget, Sir Walter Maude took the presidential chair.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

The Hon. Mr. Le Mesurier then introduced a Bill fixing the salary of the Deputy President at Rs. 3,000 per annum. The Bill was passed without discussion. The President then announced that the Council would adjourn till to-morrow for discussion of non-official business. He also stated on the 22nd general discussion of budget will take place and his Excellency had allowed the 28th instant and the 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st and 22nd March for non-official business. After explaining balloting arrangements for non-official business, the President stated that unexpected printing difficulties had prevented printing of questions to-day, but hoped to bring them to-morrow. He also explained the procedure regarding answering questions and informed the Council that the discussion of the resolution and amendments regarding the Ministers' salary had been postponed for a future date at the request of the mover.

MEDICAL RELIEF IN RURAL AREAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Feb. 16.

The Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council met this morning, in the Council Chamber, the Hon. Sir Walter Maude presiding. The attendance was again small only about 80 members being present. The Hon. Mrs. Gupta was among the few visitors present in the gallery. After interpellations the Council proceeded with the discussion of non-official resolutions. Babu Raghunandan Prashad Sinha moved a resolution recommending that in framing the budget for the ensuing year, large grants should be allotted for medical relief in rural areas and that District Boards should be urged to initiate a liberal programme for the establishment of new dispensaries and (2) to arrange that in the coming year not a single police station area remained unprovided with at least one dispensary. The mover spoke of prevalence of sickness in rural areas such as kalaazar and other epidemics. He pointed out that the rural population contributed largely to the finances and that their health was a matter of extreme economic importance.

POONA STUDENTS AND N.-C.-O.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 15.

The enthusiasm among the students for the Non-Cooperation movement seems to be waning in Poona, the daily haranguing of students by local and outside leaders of the movement appears to have ceased. At least a few of the students who had left their colleges on the impulse of the moment are coming back and demanding to be sent up to the examination. All guardians thanked the Principal of the Fergusson College for the timely warning given by him, characterising the movement as disastrous, dangerous and injurious.

THE DUKE'S VISITS.

HOW THEY MANUFACTURE RECEPTIONS.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

To citizens of Bombay who have lived through the stirring days of the abortive movement for a memorial to Lord Willingdon, it will not come as a surprise to know that methods of "pressure and persuasion" are being resorted to by those who are most anxious to create a favourable atmosphere during H. R. H. the Prince of Connaught's visit to this city. [redacted] are being made to beattle the sturdy public feeling against the unwelcome and ill-timed visit of His Royal Highness and impress the Royal visitor that the [redacted] receptions are the spontaneous and heartfelt tributes of the citizens. Such attempt is not likely to succeed anymore than than the attempt to raise an undeserved memorial to Lord Willingdon succeeded. But the titled gentry and the J. P.'s and the Honorary Magistrates and the aspirants to invitations from the Government House have not profited from their past experience, and are, apparently persisting to ride in the face of overwhelming popular opposition, and make a brave show of giving "a wonderful reception" to His Royal Highness.

Sometime back reference was made in these columns, it will be remembered, to a "Committee of private citizens," who had undertaken to decorate at their own expense certain roads and buildings. However gratifying to the vanity of the officials, the organisation of a "committee of private citizens" may be, it is interesting to know why the public have been denied all knowledge about its composition. It is rather amusing why the generous-minded "private citizens" should hide their lights under a bushel. Looking to the past history of many of them, one finds that to be unostentatious is not among their many virtues; they have not usually been that proverbial class of people who will not let their left hand know what their right hand gives. In spite of their evident anxiety to let the public remain ignorant about their identity, the public do seem to have got a scent of the names of the parties that now go to make up the committee. Not content with doing "their bit" for contributing to the artificial splendure of the Duke's reception, many firms, controlled by the plutocrats, which employ number of clerks and peons, are interesting themselves in securing accommodation for their employees at the receptions to the Duke. In several commercial offices, clerks are being *Samjaved* to defy public opinion and attend the procession and the other functions. Hitherto the attempts do not seem to have taken any unpleasant turn, and only polite reasoning and persuasion have been employed.

It is not yet known whether the "Biryani" wallahs are also to be enlisted to lend splendour to the Duke's visit. But people might draw their own inferences from the fact that Sirdar Bahadur Suleiman Cassum Mitha is frequently to be seen at the Police headquarters, may be confabulating a prospective plan of action. It is also a highly deserved compliment to the loyalty of the Parsi community that the route of the procession from that point of Dhobi Talao at the end of Cruikshank Road to the Queen's Road has been so arranged as to pass through the area almost entirely filled by Parsis. There is no doubt that the Duke will be given "a wonderful reception," whether the expression be taken literally or ironically. Hindu and Mahomedan localities have been excluded from the itinerary of the Duke's triumphal tour in Bombay, by those who are responsible for the arrangements, and who will say they have not been shrewd or fore-sighted in doing so?

J. P.'S ELECTION TO CORPORATION.

MR. ISHWARDAS AND DR. RANINA ELECTED.

The result of the voting in the election of two Justices of Peace to the Corporation was announced yesterday. The following is the Result of the poll:—

	Votes.
Mr. Ishvardas Lakhmidas	178
Dr. R. N. Ranina	97
Mr. P. D. Mahaluxmiwalla	91
Dr. P. N. Daruwalla	81

The first two gentlemen have been declared duly elected.

DEATH OF TWO BOYS IN POWDER CELL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATAN (N. Gujerat), Feb. 16.

Two boys of a local high school have been found dead in a gun-powder cell, adjoining the school, wherein an explosion had taken place, the cause of which is unknown.

An address has been presented to the Duke of Connaught by a deputation of the Rawalpindi Civil Division.

PUNJAB RESOLUTION.

SPEECHES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

FULLER REPORTS.

(From our Own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

[illegible]owing is the text of Mr. Jam[illegible]ch in the Legislative Council on [illegible]b Resolution:—

[illegible]ed the following resolution:—

[illegible]Assembly recommends to the Gov[illegible]eneral in Council, (1) to declare the [illegible]esolve of the Council of racial equa[illegible] Indian honour and Indian lives being [illegible]d as sacred as British lives and honour, (2) to record his opinion and express regret that Marcial Law administration in the Punjab in 1919 departed from these principles and was calculated to deeply wound the self-respect of the Indian population by subjecting them to unnecessary hardship and humiliation, (3) to move out deterrent punishment to officers who were found guilty of improper exercise of their powers, and take steps to relieve Indian revenue of all payments, towards gratuities, pensions or compassionate allowances to such officers and, (4) that adequate compensation is awarded to families of those killed or injured at Jallianwalla Baugh or other places on the same scale as compensation granted to in case of Europeans, who suffered, or were killed, during the Punjab disturbances."

He prefaced his speech with gratitude to his royal highness for conveying the King's message, and to the Duke for those sentiments of his which shall ever live in the hearts of those who heard him. To those who were disappointed at the Duke's announcement, because it failed to confer boons on this country as was the fashion when autocracy had not yet been abandoned his answer was that India was now put on the path of responsible Government and its representatives had now the right to demand what the Government ought to give. That was a more democratic method of doing thing, and if Government of India had any hand in not satisfying Indian demands through his Royal Highness they (Government) deserved congratulations and not condemnation.

He (the speaker) was grateful to the Government for having given the first day of the session for the discussion of this important resolution. It was perhaps an indication of the friendly and sympathetic spirit in which the Government desired to meet the wishes of the members. In bringing this resolution, the speaker was animated by a desire not to reopen the wounds which were closed but to heal the wounds which were festering in the very heart of India, wounds which could never be closed until this matter was faced with a real attempt on each side to appreciate other's standpoint, and by a frank exchange of views to lay the foundation of a real and cordial cooperation in the new era which had opened. While we are prepared to support Government in the preservation of law and order and the guarding of security we ask that no measures shall be taken which humiliate the loyal and estrange the patriotic, or which in the words of Mr. Montagu's despatch are more like actions of men in an enemy country than the treatment of fellow-subjects by those whom they look for protection. If this resolution was met by Government then they could all go forward together and fulfil what the Duke said to forgive where we had to forgive, and join hands and work together to realise the hopes that arise from to-day.

EQUAL PARTNERSHIP.

The first part of the resolution demanded definite declaration from the Government of India to the effect that the connection of Great Britain and India was based on the principle of equal partnership and perfect racial equality, Indian lives and India honour being held as sacred as British lives and British honour. That was merely a reiteration of the Queen's Proclamation which was confirmed by King George. While in theory this principle was proclaimed in the past, unfortunately in practice it had not always been observed. As one who believed in the connection of India with Britain as being conducive to the growth, prosperity, and happiness of India and as being essential for progress of both, and welfare and progress of the world, he emphatically declared it would be fatal to separate India from Britain. Those who were spreading the idea of breaking the connection were doing the greatest disservice to the country. India's ability for full self-revelation and self-expression would come as she grew to be of full stature. To deny equality to Indians on petty grounds of race superiority would be disservice both to Britain and India and to the world. At the same time to spread the idea of breaking the connection among temporarily discontented people, and to take advantage of the critical political situation created by anger and resentment, justifiably felt by a desperate people, for the purpose of achieving one's own objects was not worthy and did no credit to one, who, if he had continued as in the past to be a source for good of the country and the Empire, would have permanently established his claim to greatness. But far worse was the work of a few who under the guise of patriotism and staunch nationalism, to which their past did not bear witness, were engaged in rousing fanaticism and racial hatred, and who in their utterances had given indication of their ambition to resort to violence. This was tantamount to crime on the people of this country and generation yet unborn. He, therefore, asked the Government to defeat these ends by strengthening the hands of those who wanted the British connection. A declaration of that character, he demanded, would achieve object.

EXPRESSION OF REGRET.

The second clause of the resolution demanded expression of regret from the Government of India holding that the principle enunciated in the first clause was departed from during the administration of Martial Law in the Punjab. The adoption of this course would not only bring to Government the satisfaction of having done the right thing but would enhance their prestige. Without an assurance of that character, India's faith in British justice would remain shaken. This assurance would also enable members of the Council to help the Government in measures of protection of public peace in future.

PUNISH GUILTY OFFICERS.

The third part demanded deterrent punishment of officers found guilty of improper exercise of their powers, because Government committed blunders after blunders, and let off the real culprits with light punishments. Two Indian subordinates whose guilt was proven but who, under no stretch of imagination, could have had any hand in the policy, were selected for heavy punishment. Indians did not know that justice had been done but they knew that they had been wronged.

The last clause was the putting into practice of the principle enunciated in the first. Money was poor compensation for the loss of life, but such poor amends should be made equally in both cases.

AFTER LUNCH.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who could not stay long in the Council as he had got to catch a train at three o'clock, made a short speech. Not being in any way officially connected with the Amritsar disturbances of 1919, he claimed he could view the deplorable affair more dispassionately. In doing so he supported the views of his predecessor in office, so far as punishments of military officers were concerned, although he was fully aware of the mistakes and errors that had been committed and although he fully appreciated the spirit that prompted the mover of the resolution. He was not willing to re-open the question of punishment, especially after the Duke's speech, because in his opinion such a course would do no good, but might be of infinite harm. He would leave it to the Home Member and to the Army Secretary to review the cases in detail, but he asked the House to realise that there was nothing more distasteful to soldiers than to be called upon to aid the Civil power in suppression of disturbances. It was one of the proper functions of the Army, whether it was in England, in Ireland or in India, that they should assist the Civil power though such action might be forced on them. He repudiated any idea that the repressive measures, which might be necessary, should be intended directly to influence the situation at a seat of disturbance. In other words, it was no part of the duty of an officer in such circumstances to attempt to produce a moral effect on the country at large. ("Hear, hear," and applause.)

SIR WILLIAM VINCENTS' SPEECH.

Sir William Vincent then made a long speech, explaining the position of Government in the matter. At many places he was inaudible and further the Assembly, as a whole seemed, to be suffering from contagion of cough. He said much of the future political situation depended on the position taken up by them and the assembly in this debate. They should see that the morale of the officers was not destroyed, and at the same time that forces of disorder did not receive, directly or indirectly, any encouragement or accession strength. He was much relieved to hear the admirable speech of Mr. Jamnadas, because much harm would be done by any ill advised or thoughtless expressions. The country was in a dangerous state of tension and he was glad of the opportunity of mitigating the ill-feeling that existed among those of the more reasonable frame of mind. In that sense, he welcomed the resolution, but at the same time both side should be candid. All those who had t welfare of the country at heart would bitterly regret the crimes almost unparallelled in India's history. Several cases of murder, arson, loot, attacks on communications, etc. were such as to destroy the structure of administration. On the other hand, there were also drastic and severe punishments, calculated to humiliate the people, which were considered unpardonable. Government, however, took the same attitude in regard to mob excesses, as they did in regard to the impoprieties committed by individual officers. Regarding Gen. Dyer's case, Government stood entirely by the Secretary of State's despatch, which clearly expressed the views of His Majesty's Government. After quoting several apt passages from the despatch, the Home Member said the Government of India entirely dissociated themselves from the attitude of certain persons both in this country and in England—even in Parliament. On this question, they believed that the attitude taken up by certain persons had done more to create bitterness, ill-feeling and deep resentment in the minds of Indians than any other action, since this unfortunate occurrence. Government also emphatically repudiated an idea force was used on all occasions in excess of absolute requirements of the case.

THE IRISH PARALLEL.

The Hon. Members of this Assembly; who had studied the drastic measures taken in Ireland would see that they were in many ways much more severe than those taken in India. The Home Member's point was that drastic action on the officers' part was due to the necessity of having to make quick decision in incircumstances of great difficulty but it must be admitted that only in few individual cases the canons to which he had referred had been violated. There were many cases of improper conduct by officers, conduct which might be described to be worse and to that Government could only express their deep regret. For instance the crawling order, which was at once cancelled. Other instances did not come to their notice in time. This expression of regret for acts of individual officers extended also to other actions, which were calculated to humiliate Indians. It included also some cases arrest and long detention of certain persons, who had been detained for long period. Sir William Vincent particularly pointed out the cases of Mr. Manohar Lal and Mr. Gurdial Singh to whom Government now expressed their regret. Individual cases were inevitable, but Government had taken every step to prevent recurrence of many of the acts to which he had referred as casting a slur on the administration of Martial Law in the Punjab. The Manual of Instruction as advise in the Secretary of State's despatch, was being issued and it was hoped these instructions would, in future, clear many of the misunderstandings as regards the powers of the officers.

THE QUESTION OF PUNISHMENT.

Referring to the question of punishment, the Home Member pointed out the difficult position with which the officers were faced. The Assembly must, therefore, not be vindictive. Government had been just to the officers as well as to the public, and there was no question of maintaining prestige or anything of the kind. "We have acted justly," continued the Home Member," and I want you to believe that we have attempted to act honestly and to the best of our judgement. Our judgment may be wrong, but we have done what we believe to be right without regard to prestige of any kind. There are forces of disorder abroad, which may at any time require use of force. But I do believe that in the particular cases I have mentioned, that you should remember one cardinal factor in dealing with their merits. Proceeding, he instanced the case of Mr Bosworth Smith, who ordered the arrest Mr. Lattan Singh, because he had abscon and that he prohibited the cutting of certain crops. The speaker did not think it could be said that either of these acts were of such a nature as to deprive Mr Bosworth Smith of his pension; but the attitude of the Government of India in regard to this matter was that when after the receipt of the Secretary of State's order that he should retire; he made an application that he might be allowed stay on in the service for one more year he was not granted that request, not solely because of his behaviour in the Punjab disorders but also because his record was not too good and Government thought the sooner they got rid of him the better.

COMPENSATION TO JALLIANWALA VICTIMS.

Referring to the compensation of those who suffered at Jallianwala Bag, he said Government would not necessarily admit liability on that account, nor did Government think that the position of this matter was on the same footing as that the persons, who had been murdered and who had statutory right of compensation. Although Government could not admit liability, yet they were prepared to make an admission that the grant of money to those who suffered at Jallianwala Bagh or by aeroplanes Gujranwalla would be possibly adequate and to this effect he would ask the Government of the Punjab to treat these people in much more generous manner than they had done in the past. In conclusion, Sir William Vincent said. "I do hope that what I have said would go a long way to finally close the most unhappy episode in the history of British Rule in India.

ARMY SECRETARY'S EXPLANATION

After Sir William Vincent, Sir Godfrey Fell, Army Secretary, addressed the Assembly by reviewing the conduct of the Military officers. He referred to Amritsar and pointed out that the British Government had paid a very handsome tribute to General Dyer for his honesty of purpose. The cases of officers could only be dealt with by the Army Council, the highest Military tribunal in the land. There might be some who thought that it was very small punishment to allow General Dyer to retire with a pension, which he had earned by his previous service; there might be others who would argue that many officers about whom there was nothing on record had been forced to take their pension; but the Assembly would realise that there was all the difference between Government giving compensation freely and an officer to be made to leave the Army in the circumstances in which he was asked to do. In the speaker's opinion to be made to leave the army in the circumstances was a disgrace and was worse than death. Turning to Gujranwalla affair, the Military Secretary pointed out the situation that faced the officers, and said that it was rather hard to expect an officer to sit down like a lawyer and consider the exact degree of force which he had to use. So he hoped the Assembly would not require these men to be punished. Referring to the orders of a humilating character, the speaker said Government had expressed the strongest disapproval. The disciplinary action taken in respect of the Military officers was precisely the same as would be taken if they have conducted themselves in the same way towards a rather dangerous crowd of Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen or Welshmen. He mentioned this, because there was an impression in the minds of some that these officers were treated lightly because their victims were Indians. He asked the Assembly to consider the points before condemning them on the errors of judgment and on the mistakes of a few officers.

WHAT IS DETERRENT PUNISHMENT?

The Hon. Dr. Sapru then addressed the Assembly. He laid importance on Dr. Sarbadhikari's view that deterrent punishment did not necessarily mean revengeful punishment [illegible] would deter officers in future from repeating the conduct similar to that which was now the subject of controversy. Substantial portion of the resolution moved by Hon. Mr. Jamnadas was that, which called them to vindicate national honour and self-respect. Personally speaking, he would do anything to secure recognition of national honour and national self-respect. (Loud applause.) The Hon. Mr. Jamnadas wanted Government to show that the future of Government in India would be on the same footing as that in the Dominions, i.e., that the administration should not be held by force, but this matter was evidently anticipated by the Duke who had replied in his inauguration speech. As regards the mover's demand for unfeigned expression of regret where regret was due, it would be admitted that that had been given. In expressing their regret. Government today, had not shown their weakness. On the other hand, in Hon. Dr. Sapru's opinion they had strengthened their prestige. Sir William Vincent had forgotten to express regret in respect of the student community. The Hon. Dr. Sapru, however, took this opportunity of doing it. The Hon. Dr. Sapru was much interested in that class of people and he said that Government were not afraid of developing and fostering among the younger generation a true and proper spirit of citizenship. Patriotism had not been, and was not going to be, penalised. In conclusion, Dr. Sapru said that the spirit shown in to-day's debate was a happy augury. They must not sacrifice the future for the misdeeds of certain officers or citizens in the past, and whatever might have been the strength or weakness of this Assembly, he hoped it would prove to be a real and living force in future and justify the expectations raised in reasonable minds. (Applause.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

At to-day's meeting of the Legislative Assembly, replying to Rao Bahadur Tiruvenkata Rangachariar's question regarding the strength of the Executive Councils in Madras, Bombay and Bengal, the Hon. Mr. O'Donnell said, under Section 47 (1) of the Government of India Act the strength of a Governor's Executive Council is determined by the Secretary of State in Council, before whom the views of the Government of India and of the local Governments referred to were placed. The answer to the last part of the question is in the negative.

The Hon. Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, replying to Hon. Mr. Alli Buksh Mahomed Hussain's question regarding the appointments thrown open to the member of the Provincial Civil Service, laid a statement of the number of listed posts in various provinces and said as stated in the Government of India's Resolution of the 1st December, 1920, the Public Services Commission recommended some reduction in the number of listed posts but the Government of India decided against any reduction for the present and it is probable, indeed, that in some provinces the number of such appointments will be increased. It is for local Governments, in the first instance to make proposals for increasing the number of listed posts and some such proposals have been received and are under consideration.

53,561 INDIANS KILLED IN WAR.

The Hon. Sir Godfrey Fell, replying to the Hon. Mr. Muhammad Hamin Khan's question regarding the number of Indian lives lost during the War, said the number of Indian lives lost during the great War is 53,561.

The Hon. Mr. J. Hullah, replying to a question of Sir P. S. Sivaswamy Aiyer on the subject of the prospects of the rice crop in India and the intentions of Government regarding export of rice to foreign countries, said (A) the Government of India believe that the recent crop has been good or fair in the chief rice producing provinces, but poor elsewhere. In the area for which the estimates of outturn have been received, it is expected that the outturn of crop will be nearly three million tons smaller than that of last year, representing a fall of 12½ per cent., but estimates have not yet been received from the United Provinces and Madras; (B) The embargo on export of rice from India proper, which has been in force since 1918, is being for the present maintained, and only small allotments for export have been made this quarter from Karachi and Madras. The Government of India have no present intention of relaxing materially the existing restrictions on export. (C) Government, as at present advised, consider that it is necessary to restrict the exports, in order to conserve the supplies required. Internal consumption, early cessation of the monsoon and the complete failure of the early winter rains have affected the prospects of the Rabi crops and famine or scarcity have been already proclaimed in some parts of the country.

BOARDS OF REVENUE.

The Hon. Mr. S. P. O'Donnell, replying to Khan Bahadur Saiyid Muhammad Ismail's question regarding abolition of the Boards of Revenue in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa said (A) the question of the retention or abolition of the Boards of Revenue in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa was considered in connection with the first establishment of the Executive Council in those Provinces. It was then decided to retain the Boards of Revenue, but to reduce the number of the members from two to one, the alternatives of making the revenue jurisdiction of a Commissioner final or transferring appeal to the Executive Council were rejected, first because it was clearly undesirable that there should be a large number of Revenue Courts, all exercising final appellate jurisdiction, and the second because it was considered inappropriate that a member of the Government should sit as an appellate court hearing the counsel. The question was again considered last year in connection with the introduction of the Reforms Scheme and it has been decided that the Boards of Revenue should be retained for the present, at any rate partly for the reasons mentioned above and partly because any change would involve legislation and it is not desirable that such legislation should be introduced until experience has been gained of the working of the reformed Government and the new Legislative Councils, have had an opportunity of expressing their views. (B) The expenditure sanctioned in the Budget for 1920-21 was Bengal Rs. 69,186. Bihar and Orissa Rs. 52,630.

The Hon. Mr. S. P O'Donnell, replying to the Hon. Mr. Jadu Nath Majumdar Bahadur's question regarding local education in India and steps to be taken to raise the status of Indian vakils to that of English barristers said the Government of India have no reason to consider that a legal education practically equivalent to that imparted in the Inns of Court in England cannot be obtained in India and they consider that eminence in their profession reached by several vakils points also to this conclusion. They are not, however, concerned with the raising of standard of legal education in these Provinces, in which it is defective as that is a matter for the Minister in charge of the portfolio of education in the Province concerned. It is understood that the latter part of the question relates to the disabilities of vakils in respect of the practice of their profession in certain courts. The Government have this matter under consideration and hope, before long, to be in a position to announce their policy.

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GAGGING IN RAJKOT

PUBLIC MEETING PROHIBITED.

"FIRMAN" OF AGENT TO GOVERNOR.

(Associated Press.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 15.

A public meeting of the citizens of Rajkot City and Civil Station, numbering about 3,000 was held this evening, to protest against the action of the Jamnagar State Police in dispersing by force without written orders a public meeting which had assembled at the Villandon Crescent to hear Mr. Manilal V. Kothari on the "Native States." Soon after Mr. Sukla took the chair and opened the proceedings, Mr. Maconochie, the Agent to the Governor accompanied by Mr. White, the Superintendent of Police, came up to Mr. Shukla and verbally ordered him to close the meeting, saying that a protest meeting against the Jamnagar State could not be allowed in the Agency limits. Mr. Sukhla, thereupon, asked the audience to disperse peacefully and on the suggestion that another meeting should be immediately convened to protest against the action of the Agent, Mr. Sukla agreed to that being done, provided the audience dispersed peacefully and reassembled after. Half an hour after, the following written order was served upon Mr. Shukla:—

"As I am informed that you D. B. Shukla of Rajkot, Civil Station, have called a public meeting to protest against the action of the Nawanagar State Police, I hereby give notice that in view of the purpose for which the civil stations are occupied, the use of the same for the purpose of agitating against the action of a particular State is inadmissible. I, therefore, prohibit the holding of the meeting and ask you to call upon those attending it to disperse all accordingly."

A fresh meeting of nearly 5,000 people met under the presidentship of Mr. Shukla on the same ground, when a resolution protesting against the action of the Agent to the Governor was unanimously passed.

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

JUBBULPORE, Feb. 15.

The first annual conference of Headmasters of European schools in India was held at Jubbulpore on February 11th and 12th, when a representative body discussed and passed many important resolutions. A Headmasters Association was formally constituted, of which Mr. W. H. Hammond of the Cathedral School, Bombay, was elected Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, and the Rev. G. Barne of the Lawrence School, Simla, President. Mr. Barne is, at present, on leave and until his return Mr. W. R. C. Adcock, Principal of La Martiniere College, Calcutta will act in his place.

It was decided to represent to Government that the central control of European education would improve the position of European schools and prevent a great deal of waste of effort, money and brain power and that the Inspectorates should be recruited from the teaching profession, thus giving prospects of promotion to positions impossible to attain at present. This would improve the profession and make it most attractive.

It was also decided to take immediate steps to found a university college for Europeans and Anglo-Indians, which should be both residential and tutorial, thus giving high education to the community and training the younger generation to take its part in the Government of the country.

The question of cadet corps was exhaustively discussed and a representation to Government is to be made.

Those desiring further information should communicate with the Hon. Secretary as he is the Executive officer of the Association and is empowered to act on its behalf.

BOYCOTT THE DUKE'S VISIT.

THE CALL TO BOMBAY

(CONTRIBUTED.)

"There is no bridge possible between the Dyer and the Jallianwala Memorial," wrote "The Hindu" of Madras when commenting on H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught's speech at Delhi. Mere platitudes, such as those indulged in by the Duke, will not wipe out the bitter memories engendered by the "blood and iron" Regime of an O'Dwyer or the "Velvet glove" of a Craddock, not to speak of Dyer's atrocious outrage on Punjabi manhood. Nor can oblivion engulf the shameless breach of solemn pledges given by responsible British statesmen which embitters the inhuman tragedy of the Khilafat.

When the Indian National Congress passed a resolution calling upon the country to boycott the visit of the Duke, no disrespect for Royalty was intended. All sensible people are aware that "Royalty is above politics," but they are also aware that no Government has any right to use Royalty as a pawn in its own game of blindman's buff. The people of India are not disloyal to the King-Emperor; but they refuse to have their loyalty exploited by the Indian bureaucracy which is anxious to conceal its own wrong-doing, both from Royalty and from the outside world. Long before the Duke arrived in India, public opinion had pronounced itself against a royal visit at the present juncture. The Duke was brought without regard to Indian feeling, to gratify the vanity of the bureaucracy. In the circumstances what were the Indian nations to do After anxious and prolonged deliberation they solemnly in their great national Assembly decided that it was due to their own self-respect as a civilised race no less than to their loyalty to the Royal House that all the functions held in honour of the visit should be boycotted.

The decision is not without precedent. The Irish Nationalists had no quarrel with Queen Victoria; they had the highest regard for her; yet they boycotted her visit in 1897 because the country was in a sore temper over the policy of repression pursued by the Queen's Ministers in Ireland. Some years earlier, when King Edward (then the Prince of Wales) visited Ireland on a mission of peace and goodwill similar to that of the Duke of Connaught to this country, the Irish people and even the Government subsidised corporations boycotted the Prince, because they believed that the Irish bureaucracy was using him for its own exaltation. The Irish people refused to give the bureaucracy a cheap certificate of merit; and by that refusal let the wide world know that Ireland was seething with bitter discontent against the unpopular rule of "Dublin Castle."

Nor is this method—most effective and non-violent—of expressing popular disapprobation of the sins of the bureaucracy peculiar only to the British Empire. In the continent of Europe, especially in Prussia, it has been used with great success. Respect for Royalty has not prevented European peoples from showing a soulless bureaucracy that it cannot exploit Royalty for its own ends; and Royalty itself has been taught that it cannot countenance the aims of an unpopular bureaucrac without loss of honour lar bureaucracy without loss of honour and prestige. The Indian people are but following the precedent set years ago by European communities for whom it has been claimed in season and out of season that they are politically more advanced than Indians. If Indians err, they will be erring in good company, and it is much better to err in good company than to assume the airs of virtuosity in bad company. The Indian National Congress gave its verdict, and in Madras, Calcutta and Delhi, in fact wherever the Duke has gone, the people have obeyed the mandate of the Congress holding aloof from the "tamasha," which the bureaucracy has got up to hide the truth from the King's representative. The Duke will be arriving in Bombay next week, and on the people rests the duty of refusing to give a certificate of merit to the unpopular bureaucracy, the citizens of Bombay have proved in the past that they are not to be deluded by the hypocritical or selfish advocacy of political turn-coats, titled mediocrities or opulent non-entities. It is theirs to remember the 11th of December, 1918, and show once more the spirit they displayed on that ever memorable day. The self-respect of their proud city is at stake; and its honour will be upheld or trampled in the dust according to their behaviour during the period of the Duke's visit. If they respond to the call of the Congress, theirs will be the glory of having made at least an effort to emancipate their country from the fetters forged by the bureaucracy: if they fail to respond they will only make their names dishonoured among decent people. The courage and self-respect of the citizens of Bombay have been tried and not found wanting in the past. They are not assuredly deficient in sincerity of purpose or devotion to their Motherland. It is the fervent hope of all friends of freedom that they may once more rise to the occasion, and show to an expectant world that they are not to be diverted from their earnest purpose by mere glittering show.

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Public Accountant

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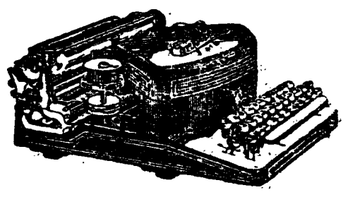

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POSTAL OFFICERS' DISCONTENT.

REVISION OF PAY DEMANDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

The following telegram has been sent by the Postal Officers Association, India to the Hon. Sir George Barnes, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., Member of the Commerce Department, Delhi and to the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi:—

"The proposal for the revision of pay of the Assistant Directors-General, Deputy Postmasters General and Superintendents not yet been sanctioned. Grave discontent prevails among the officers, working loyally under the difficult economic conditions and are waiting long for the relief promised by the Director General and yourself. The Association prays to you to take an immediate action for getting your proposal sanctioned."

EXPORTATION OF INDIAN DRUGS.

SUGGESTION TO MEDICAL COLLEGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 15.

Referring to Mr. Gandhi's speech, the "Indian Daily Telegraph" says:—The most religious man can get his bone broken in accident and in the practice of his art the physician looks on the patient as a human being with mind as well as body. Ninety per cent of the experiments on animals consist of hypodermic injections but for which there would be general ignorance about the spread of plague and other diseases. The paper adds:—"The vast field of indigenous drugs lies practically unexplored and the Lucknow Medical College might create a chair of pharmacology to undertake this work."

RLY. POLICE COMMITTEE AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

At a sitting of the Railway Police Committee, Mr. R. B. Hyde, Inspector-General of Police said that when thefts were bad on any particular section on the line they arranged for patrols. They had abolished the practise of sending guards with night trains. It was very difficult to make suggestions to prevent cases of serious assaults on passengers such as the Tufnell Murder. They had not arrived at any solution on that point.

Mr. S. K. Sanday, of Tata Sons, gave instances of thefts from goods and passenger trains. Merchants accepted losses as a part of the ordinary risks of the railway traffic. This abnormal pilfering tended to increase the price of foodstuff. Some station-masters were reputed to have made a fortune. Jute merchants had to pay Rs. 200 in jute stations. Even European merchants had a good deal to trouble in sending goods and had to offer money to get their goods despatched.

Mr. Harrison, Traffic Inspector, E. I. Railway, said pilfering took place after delivery of goods from station to merchants' godowns.

OLD SAFETY RAZOR BLADES

We resharpen Gillette Clemak, Auto Durham, etc., Blades, keen as new at Re. 1-2 doz. Under six, As. 2 each. For 100 shaves from 1 Gillette Blade case "Twinplex" Stroper; Rs. 11 each. All Post free. MATHEWS Co., 28, Medows St, (Opp. Cornaglia), Bombay.

Correspondence Summarised.

THE SPINNING WHEEL.—Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta of Rajkote has addressed a representation to the Kathiawar Princes requesting them to encourage the use of the spinning wheel. (1) He suggests that they should as far as possible use home spun cloth. (2) The wheel must be the pride of every family. (3) The Girls' Schools in their States should include spinning in their Curriculum. (4) They should not allow ginning factories within their States so that the art of hand-spinning may not die out and the weavers who have gone out for want of encouragement may be induced to return. (5) Formerly, the cultivator used to gin his own cotton—cotton and wool being the staple products of Kathiawar—so that the revival of Khaddar and woollen blankets will soon re-establish its prosperity. (6) Finally no tax should be levied on hand-woven articles.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is for the third time that Dr. Javle has to move a resolution in the February meeting of the Corporation, for the handing over of the Improvement Trust to the Municipality. It has been our sad experience that mere passage of a resolution has no effect upon the Government. Sir Ibrahim, before he took charge of the Executive Councillorship, moved heaven and earth to get his resolution passed in the Corporation for the abolition of the Improvement Trust. The Municipal Reform Association had also arranged to call a public meeting in support of Sir Ibrahim's resolution. In the mean time the Government on the eve of the departure of H. E. Lord Willingdon issued a G. R stating that Government intended to abolish the Trust and hand over its work to the Corporation. This announcement was received with great relief by the people.

Sir George Lloyd when he took charge of the government stated that it was not proper to have two different bodies to carry out the same functions in the city, everyone expected that Sir Ibrahim as Executive Councilor would expedite the matter as he honestly believed that delay meant harm to the cause of local self-Government. All the preliminaries of getting a sanction from the Government of India for the transference of the Trust to the Municipality, have been gone through long ago. Why the matter has been kept over so long, for nearly more than one year, could be explained by the recent speech of H. E. the Governor at the time of the opening of the chawls for sweepers at Clerk Road a few days back. The Governor has begun to think that it matters if the Trust is allowed to carry on their work independent of the Municipality. From this the people entertain doubts as to the Government's policy. The public very well know that the Corporation contributes large sums of money to the Trust on which the former has no control, while the latter is a body which is not responsible to the people as it is a government-nominated body. As such it is in the disinterest of the people to allow such a body to continue any longer.

I do not care to explain the sudden change in the mind of Sir Ibrahim H. E. Sir George Lloyd also now seems to have changed his mind. It appears that men from the free outer atmosphere are hypnotised by the congested air of the Secretariat. If the Government fail to hand over the Trust to the Municipality as promised long ago, I hope Dr. Dadachandji the experienced member of the Corporation in the Legislative Council will not sit silent there but watch the interest of Local Self-Government by moving a resolution for the abolition of the Trust.—Yours, etc.

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.
Hon. Secretary.
Municipal Reform Association.

A YOUTH MISSING.

Mr. M. R. Iyer of Cox and Co., shipping Agents has sent us the following communication about a missing young man:—

Sreenivasa Iyer, aged 27 only son of Ramanathier of Ambalattur in Tanjore District (Madras) has been missing since the last four years. It is reported about middle of January a telegram was received in Ambalattur that he was admitted in hospital for influenza and another telegram was received next day that he died in hospital. These telegrams are not forthcoming but the news has been communicated to his mother, who, already heart broken, has run down to Bombay to ascertain and obtain some clue.

Any person or authorities who can give any information in regard to the youth or his death in hospital, will earn the sincere gratitude of a poor widow.

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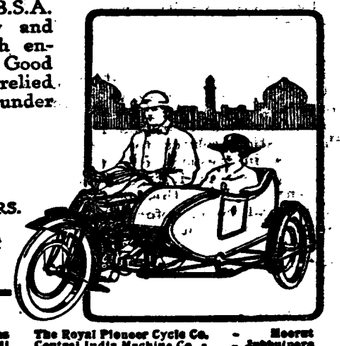

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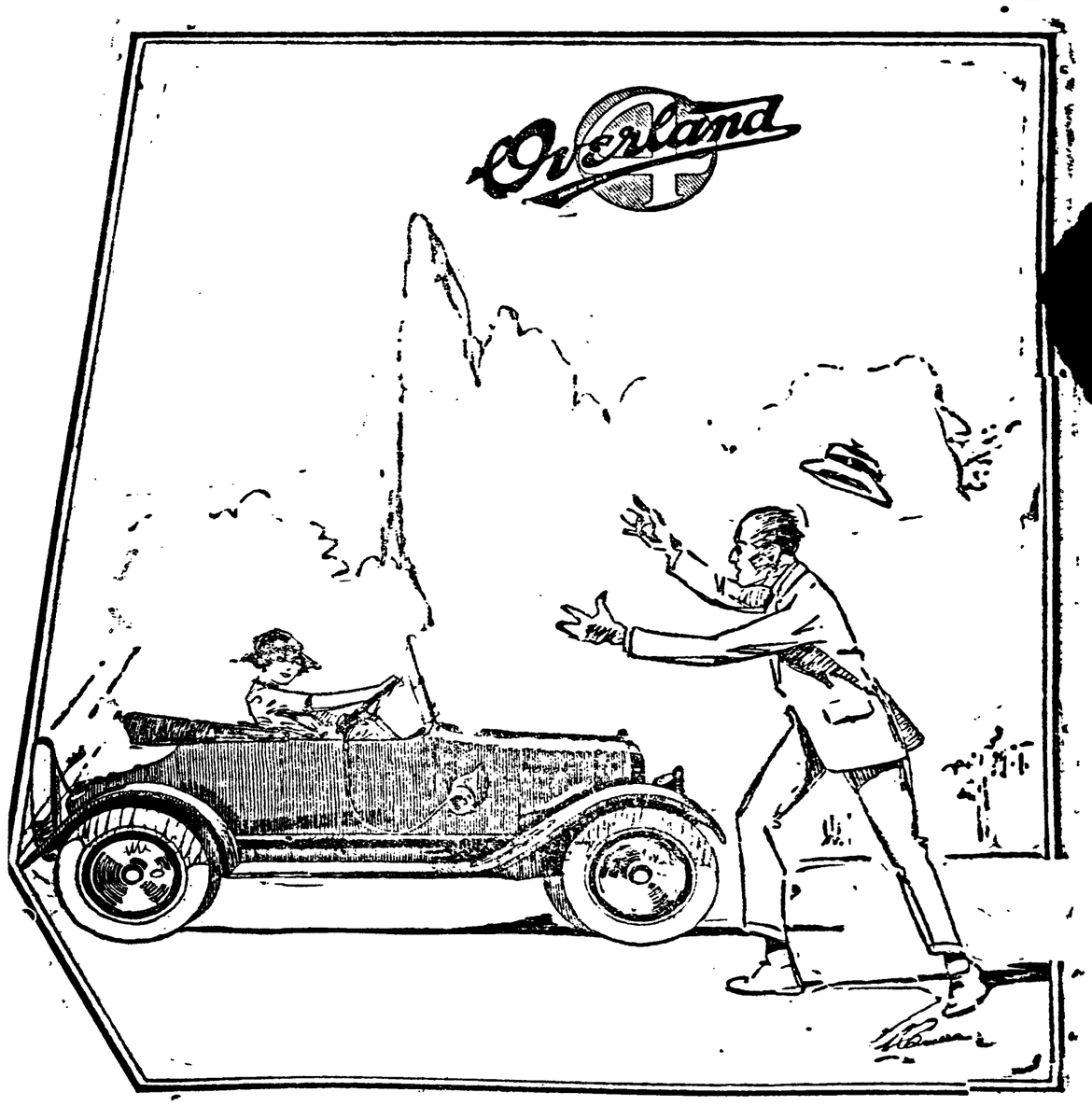

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

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MANAGER,
"The Bombay Chronicle."

1st February, 1921

INDIAN BANKS.

DUTY OF SHAREHOLDERS AND PUBLIC.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

[illegible] a time when people in this country [illegible]eking the means for self-help, with a [illegible]uking themselves less dependent [illegible] it will be useful to point to [illegible]self-help which lies entirely in [illegible] Indians themselves. Within [illegible]here have sprung up a large [illegible]lia banks, some owned as well [illegible]y Indians, others owned by [illegible] managed by Europeans or [illegible]s. Many of these banks have [illegible]lished themselves in strong [illegible]sitions. Depositors can safely [illegible]r money in them. It is the duty [illegible]ns to patronise such banks in pre- [illegible] to those owned by outsiders. Those [illegible] have got deposits either current or [illegible]d, in the latter, ought to withdraw them [illegible]s soon as they can and to place them in [illegible]one of the Indian owned banks. The following table shows the financial position of the Indianowned banks which have either their head office or a branch in Bombay:—

	Reserve fund. Rs
Central Bank	10,00,000
Tata Industrial Bank	8,50,000
Punjab National Bank	15,00,000
Bank of India	66,00,000
Bank of Baroda	14,00,000
Bombay Merchants' Bank	2,12,000
Bank of Morvi	2,63,000
Union Bank	—

	Reserve liability of shareholders. Rs.
Central Bank	50,00,000
Tata Industrial Bank	5,25,00,000
Punjab National Bank	14,35,000
Bank of India	1,00,00,000
Bank of Baroda	40,00,000
Bombay Merchants' Bank	—
Bank of Morvi	60,00,000
Union Bank	3,37,00,000

The depositors of a bank, as creditors have a prior claim on the bank's reserve fund, as well as on the reserve liability of shareholders. The financial crisis of 1913, in which several mushroom growths were swept away, left the sound ones unscathed. Several companies mentioned above have survived that ordeal, command considerable confidence, and, there is every reason to believe, are managed on sound and honest lines. Morover, it must be remembered that Indian-managed banks are not the only ones that have come to grief in recent years, witness the example of Watson's Bank, an entirely Anglo-Indian managed concern, by the failure of which many Indians suffered heavily.

A DISSERVICE TO COUNTRY.

Those Indians who put their money in the European banks are doing a great disservice to their country. For not only do they thus restrict the further development of Indian banking interests, but they also shut out young Indians from a very useful career in life. All the European banks naturally have European managers, assistant managers, in fact Europeans in all the responsible and lucrative offices. We cannot blame them for it. But Indians on their part should follow the same example and train up young Indians to qualify themselves for these posts. This can only be done if there are a sufficiently large number of Indian managed banks. Further, the European banks are chiefly engaged in promoting European, as opposed to Indian, interests e. g. by financing the import of articles which complete with Indian-made articles in the Indian market, as in the case of cotton manufactures. At least two of the banks mentioned in the above table have recently started doing exchange business, so that there is still less excuse for those Indians who deal with the European exchange banks in preference to Indian owned or Indian managed banks.

It will be observed that a distinction is drawn between banks which are both Indian managed and Indian owned and those which are Indian owned, but managed by European or Anglo-Indians. The above table contains several institutions belonging to the latter category. The former class are doing a really valuable, patriotic, service; while of the latter the best that can be said is that they are preferable to the outside owned banks. Their Directors are mostly Indians; and these Indians are greatly to be censured for their lack of spirit and patriotism in appointing Europeans and Anglo-Indians in responsible positions in these banks, instead of making it their care to train up and appoint young Indians. The Indian shareholders must also take their share of responsibility for this state of affairs, since they tamely acquiesce in it, and make no effort to force the Directors to make these banks Indian managed.

Yet another reason why Indians should not put their money in the European owned banks is that the shareholders of these being mostly outside India, the profits and the dividends go out of, and are lost to, this country.

A RELEVANT QUESTION.

It would be interesting to know how many Indians, even among those who call themselves Home Rulers, have within the last few months, taken their money out of the Anglo-Indian banks, and put them in Indian ones. Here surely is an opportunity for them to show their confidence in the efficiency and integrity of their own institutions. They might usefully follow the example of the Japanese in this respect; for if we look at any of the Japanese banks in Bombay, we shall find that they are entirely managed by Japanese, that is all the important posts are held by them. Whereas Indian shareholders and directors are content to have their banks managed by Anglo-Indians, and large numbers of the Indian public are content to put their money in European owned and managed banks. And this spirit must be changed, in this as well as in all other forms of activity, if India is to take its place by the side of other self-governing countries of the earth.

S. J.

"THOU SHALT NOT AGITATE."

DYER'S ELEVENTH COMMANDMENT FOR INDIA.

We reproduce below in fascimile an article in the "Globe," of London, of January 21st, by General Dyer, the "Hero of Jallianwalla Bagh":—

INDIA'S PATH TO SUICIDE.

GENERAL DYER INDICTS THE POLITICIANS—ASSOCIATES IN THE CRIME.

1919 REVOLT: 'SAME ACTION AGAIN.'

TO DAY we are privileged to add to our series of articles on "The Peril to The Empire" the views of Brig.-General R. E. H. Dyer, C. B., late of the Punjab, who suppressed the 1919 Amritsar revolt.

He maintains that that attempt at the overthrow of the British Raj was well timed and well planned, and that only an accident forced the rebels to act prematurely.

"It was fortunate that we in the Puujab had time to act, and act in the same way we should to-morrow in similar circumstances."

General Dyer—who was born in India and is Indian in sympathies—is emphatic in his contention that politicians at home should not meddle with the affairs of India—the problem is one for that country to decide for herself.

But self-government for India, he says, is a horrible pretence. . . . Under this she would "commit suicide, and our politicians would be guilty of murder as associates in the crime."

The British rule is regarded by the massed millions of India as just and strong, and General Dyer declares that if the present agitation results in bloodshed the first to flow will be that of Gandhi and his friends.

SELF-GOVT. A 'HORRIBLE PRETENCE.'

(BY BRIG.-GEN. R. E. H. DYER, C. B.)

India does not want self-government. She does not understand it. If the British public only once gets hold of this basic fact they will know what to do with the agitators who are conspiring against the safety of the Empire to further their own ends.

The massed millions of India, who are depicted by Gandhi as seething with rage against the Rowlatt Act, do not know what the Act means at all, and have no intention whatever of going against the Government.

To them the Raj is immaculate, just, and strong; to them the British officer is a Sahib, who will do them right and protect them from enemies of all kind. Of course, if the Raj suffers itself to be wantonly flouted and insulted it is no longer the Raj at all. And it is when this happens that the extremist gets his chance.

But while we maintain the strength and dignity of our Government in India, we are certain of a loyalty which does not need a politician's characterisation as "pathetic contentment" to qualify its essential human and moral value. It is only to an enlightened people that a free speech and a free Press can be extended.

ENCOURAGING THE AGITATORS.

The Indian people want no such enlightenment, for they know their own agitator. What they do desire light about is why the Raj treats Gandhi and his like leniently, together with the crowd of rascals and thieves who follow in his train and take advantage of his "political" colour. Why, these extremists of India get far more freedom than anyone gets in England, and the mud of their abuse is flung far and wide.

Those in high places who pay attention to the demands of Indian extremism are either vote-catching or frightened of long shadows.

Why cannot our politicians here leave India to settle her own problem, instead of providing the Indian agitators with fuel, encouraging them to tell the villagers, as they told them in the 1919 rebellion, that the Rowlatt Act had tried to prevent the ryot from marrying, had confiscated his property, and that in consequence the British Dominion was at an end.

There should be an eleventh commandment in India—"Thou shalt not agitate." All that the cultivator and the factory worker want is just and clear laws applicable to all alike.

He does not always know why his passions have been roused and whether he is being misled, who is there to tell him but the Sahib? And now it seems that the Sahib is not allowed to tell him. He does not want an exchange of rulers.

INCAPABLE OF CHECKING STORM.

He knows as well as I do—and I am Indian born, and Indian in sympathies, whatever they may say—that the men who have become agitators are not the ruling classes of India. They are incapable of checking or of controlling the storm they seek to excite, and if it comes to blood the first to flow will be that of Gandhi and his friends.

Our politicians are forcing a growth in pretending to India that she is ready for Home Rule. It is cruel to pretend that she is now approaching the era of self-government. India will not be desirous or capable of self-government for generations; and when self-government does come, it will not be the leaders of revolt who will rule. The very names of most of the extremists smell in the nostrils of Indian manhood.

If the agitators are allowed to make India unbearable for the British and trade impossible, then indeed Indians will "wade through a sea of blood"; but as I said, the blood of the extremists will flow first.

And in the train of their activity will follow chaos among the thousands of different classes and castes spread over the land, and hitherto only reconciled into mutual peace by the impartiality of British rule. Nay, more; there are in India perhaps 60,000,000 outcasts among the Hindoo population, men and women whose right to live is denied altogether by the caste system, and only guaranteed and protected by the Raj.

WE CANNOT BE SEPARATED.

These people are not likely to be the gainers by the substitution for British rule of the religious fanaticism of the "Mahatma" Gandhi. Our policy with regard to caste has been to avoid violent interference with the tradition of thousands of years, while gradually eliminating the inhuman prejudices upon which the system is founded. Surely even here we have done work worthy of praise.

India and Britain cannot be separated. It is like a rescuer who has been clutched by a drowning man. He must bring him safe to land or go down with him. Men of sense know this, but the politicians do not always find it convenient to admit it.

A politician is a man who stands apart, creates difficulties, leaves another to solve them for him by the best means practicable and then appeases the resentment of those injured by the practical solution, by punishment of loyal service.

But that is not the mentality of the British nation, for their foundation is a sense of justice never to be denied. I know this from personal experience; and that is why I appeal to my fellow-citizens to let a just and strong rule be established in India, to prevent political considerations at home from weakening the hand of rulers, great or small, in the governance of India.

SELF-GOVERNMENT A HORRIBLE PRETENCE.

Our politicians like playing with vital affairs; but India should lie beyond the sphere of their jugglery. Self-government for India is a horrible pretence which would set the peoples of the country at each other's throats long before the beginnings of constructive work were made possible. Under self-government India would commit suicide; but our politicians would be guilty of murder as associates in the crime.

The 1919 rebellion was well timed and well planned, and only an accident forced the rebels to act prematurely. They thought their opportunity had come to take advantage of the situation in Afghanistan.

They imagined that if a rebellion in the Punjab could be fomented, if the railway could be cut and mobilisation interfered with the province would be theirs, and with it the rest of India.

It was fortunate that we in the Punjab had time to act, and act in the same way we should to-morrow in similar circumstances.

Gandhi may be a great religious fanatic, and he may have a crowd obedient now to his word; but when the test came he would never be able to control them, for they would be nothing more than the personified forces of all evil.

PROBLEM IN INDIA FOR INDIA.

Disturbing a peace he did nothing to create the Indian agitator goes his way, imperilling the happiness, the lives, and the property of his neighbours.

Here is a problem in India and for India, and not fit for politicians in Westminster to distort and mistrepresent. I depend on the justice of the British public to save India from the politicians, and to do their duty by the Indians.

And with this confidence I say that the time will come to India very shortly when the strong hand will be exerted against the malicious perverters of good order.

A new star has not arisen in the East; a new era will not come suddenly. Gandhi will not lead India to capable self-government. The British Raj must continue, firm and unshaken in its administration of justice to all men, to carry out the job it has taken in hand.

SUPPRESS THE AGITATOR

The "Globe" thus comments on General Dyer's article:—

To the great soldier whose warnings on the situation in India we are privileged to print to-day this country quite concelvably owes it that she has not been compelled to suppress another Mutiny. At Amritsar General Dyer acted with prompt courage and resolution against as dangerous a mob as has gathered in any Indian city for many years. How he has been repaid all the would knows only too well. When he should have been praised and rewarded he was censured and punished, not because his superiors believed that his action was wrong in itself, but because it was displeasing to the agitators whom our Government falsely suppose to be the representatives of the Indian peoples. That is the great delusion under which at present the India Office seems to live. The agitators are in no way representative of India; they come from a class which is essentially exotic to all the real life of the country, and, with very few exceptions, their motive is not patriotism—How could a Bengali have a common patriotism with a Sikh?—but self-aggrandisement. Their power does not consist in any appeal to a genuine popular sentiment, for that, so far as it exists, is on the side of the Raj, but in their immunity. It is necessary to repeat again, and yet again, that no Oriental can understand how a Government which has the power to suppress its slanderers does not do so, and the fact that these men are allowed to spew out their lies at their own sweet will is the only reason why they obtain any following among the ignorant masses. For India, the eleventh commandment should be, as General Dyer says, "Thou shalt not agitate."

Our readers will study with interest, and we hope with care, General Dyer's admirable analysis of the situation, an analysis based upon a profound knowledge of the Oriental character. But we would prefer for the moment to turn to that aspect of Indian affairs which is best illustrated by his own case, first, because none could be more convincing, and, secondly, because it is the one with which he himself is least able to deal. Every man in India to whom the facts have penetrated knows that at Amritsar he did his duty and no more. Mr. Montagu, perhaps does not know it, because Mr. Montagu has never seen an Indian mob, and has never been called upon to choose between the sacrifice of his own countrymen and countrywomen and an act of stern justice. But India knows, and to India General Dyer is the Sahib who has been thrown over by the other Sahibs to please the new Power which is so vociferous in the land. It will take years to retrieve the consequences of that mistake. If General Dyer had been as wrong as he was right he should still have been supported so long as his mistake was known to be only an error of judgment. That the Sahib who has been unjust, corrupt, or cruel should be punished is of the essence of British rule, for it is on justice that that rule is based. But if, in circumstances which are nicely balanced, and in which instant decision is required, he takes the alternative which is not the best possible, but which seems to him to be so at the moment, then he must be supported, simply because he is a Sahib, a trusted servant of the Raj which can do no wrong. Suppress the agitator and back the Sahib, and Indian loyalty will remain untarnished. Let the agitator loose and throw the Sahib over and you throw India itself away as well.

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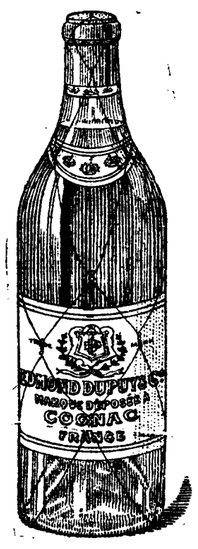

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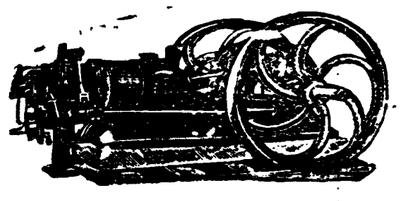

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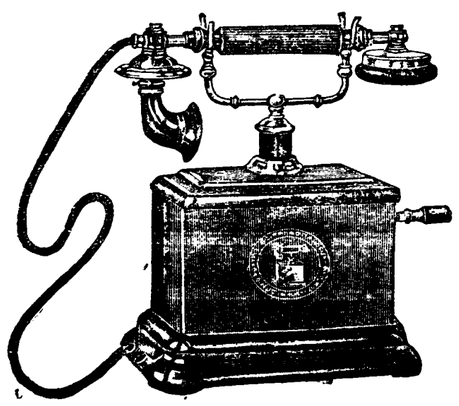

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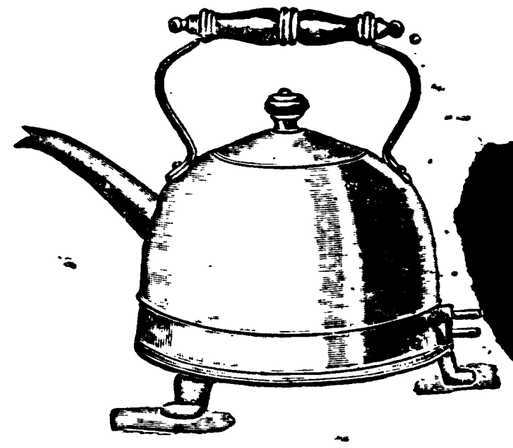

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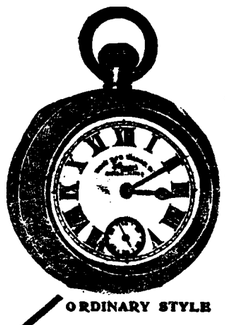

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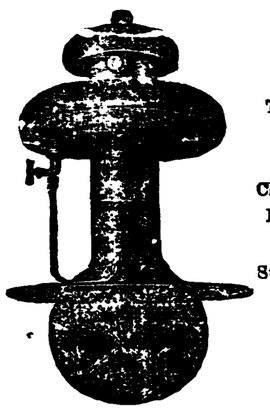

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